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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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Tandon Upholds Nehru

GANDHINAGAR, Sept. 20.

IN UNMISTAKABLE TERMS, THE NEW CONGRESS PRESIDENT MR. PURSHOTTAMDAS TANDON, TODAY DEFENDED THE SECULAR NATURE OF INDIA'S CONSTITUTION AND TOLD ALL THOSE WHO WISHFULLY THOUGHT OF HAVING A HINDU GOVERNMENT IN THIS COUNTRY THAT "WE HAVE NOTHING TO LEARN FROM PAKISTAN ON THIS SUBJECT."

Mr. Tandon was addressing the fifty-sixth session of the Indian National Congress here today. Outlining Gandhiji's conception of 'Ram Rajya', Mr. Tandon warned that the existence of the Congress would be justified only if it advanced towards this consummation.

He advocated the imposition of a national levy to bring about a lasting solution to the refugee relief problem and reminded the nation of its duty towards these unfortunate, uprooted citizens. "Their miseries" he said, "have been occasioned by our national policy and it is the responsibility of the nation to make good, according to the need, the loss suffered by a community owing to a policy adopted by the nation".

Other salient features of the presidential speech were:

HINDI: In view of the existing conditions, the Constitution has given precedence to the English language for 15 years. But it rests with our countrymen to give, by their far-sightedness, effort and love, greater respect to their accepted official language than to a foreign tongue even before the expiry of the fixed time limit. Then on a suitable occasion we can, by common consent and united will, introduce the necessary amendment in the Constitution.

FOREIGN POLICY: India's present policy of not joining the two power blocs, the United States and the Soviet Union was found to be in order.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY: Our policy is that we shall not allow communalism to influence our administration and that all communities shall enjoy equal rights and act unitedly.

(Full speech on Pages 8 and 9)

HELP ASSAM

Have you sent your contribution to the Assam Relief Fund? If not, do so immediately. Lakhs of people in distress wait for your help.

Send your contribution to the Governor's Earthquake Relief Fund, Imperial Bank, Shillong. All post offices accept your Money Orders free of charge. The following amounts have been received up to 17-9-'50.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Up to 16-9-'50	5,11,690	5	6
Assam	11,187	10	0
Bombay	10,244	0	0
Hyderabad	342	7	9
Madhya Bharat	2,102	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	116	0	0
Madras	340	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	1,962	0	0
Rajasthan	16	0	0
Travancore-Cochin	10	0	0
Total:	5,41010	7	6

NEPAL'S BIT

NEW DELHI: His Highness Maharaja Mohun Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal has contributed Rs. 25,000 to the Assam Earthquake Relief Fund as a practical expression of his sympathy for the people of Assam among whom there is a large number of Nepali residents.

MORE TREMORS

DIBRUGARH, Sept. 20, (PTI): Mild tremors rocked the town twice this morning and twice last night.

The river Brahmaputra has again recorded a rise in its level by three feet during the past 48 hours. The river bank, however, escaped any further erosion.

War Flares Up In Indo-China

Insurgents Routed

SAIGON, Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter): A French column, battling towards guerilla-held Dongkhe on Indo-China's frontier with Communist China, today surprised and put to flight a battalion of insurgents.

The battle lasted several hours on the road from Dongkhe to Langson, about 70 miles to the south-east, according to a French Army spokesman.

He said that artillery had been used and added that the Viet Minh battalion had suffered heavy losses.

The spokesman said the badly mauled battalion was retreating toward the Chinese border hotly pursued by a French column—mainly composed of fierce North African Gona troops.

News of the rout today lifted secrecy from French attempts to recapture Dongkhe, which fell on Monday.

Four more Viet Minh battalions, supported by 105-millimetre guns and under a heavy anti-aircraft barrage, raced down at dawn last Saturday from thickly-forested and steep surrounding mountains and took the town in a bloody hand-to-hand battle with the 200-strong French Foreign Legion garrison.

The French column, sent from Langson, failed to reach Dongkhe before French resistance ended in the blazing town, because it had been harassed by small Viet Minh units at several points along the way.

Joint counting of migrants traffic at four border railway stations of West and East Bengal, as provided in the annexure to the Indo-Pakistan Agreement, started Wednesday.

Sardar Patel will visit Hyderabad early in October, it is learnt.

SYMPATHY FOR QUAKE AND FLOOD VICTIMS

GANDHINAGAR, September 20, (P.T.I.).

MOST of today's four-hour meeting of the 56th plenary session of the Indian National Congress was taken up by the Congress President, Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon's address.

Mr. Tandon took two and a half hours to deliver his address in Hindi and a few minutes more to give a brief summary of it in English.

After the House had adopted the condolence resolution and the resolution sympathising with those who have suffered from natural disasters, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, the Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister moved the resolution on foreign policy. This was seconded by Seth Govind Das.

Pandit Pant aid that India's foreign policy was based on peace and freedom to all oppressed nations in the world. That policy was laid down by the Congress even when it was fighting for the country's independence.

"Today", he said, "our prestige is very high in the world, thanks to the foreign policy pursued by our Prime Minister. The world has begun to heed our advice and we have a special position in Asia".

Seth Govind Das paid a tribute to Pandit Nehru for steering clear of rival power blocs." We can think of no better course than the one shown by our Prime Minister", he said.

Among the distinguished visitors were the delegations from Malaya, French India and Nepal.

The amphi-theatre where the session is being held has been tastefully decorated and besides the President and members of the Working Committee, Ministers of the Central and various State Governments were present on the large dais. Portraits of Mahatma Gandhi and prominent Congress leaders adorned the tri-colour cloth pane of the dais while the pick of the morning flowers formed the kerb.

More than five-hundred Press reporters occupied their seats near the ten-feet rostrum while a large number of photographers and movie cameramen took "positions" on a high-level mid-air platform.

The theatre, with accommodation for nearly 15,000 was packed to capacity and shouts of Mahatma Gandhiki-Jai", "Tandonji ki Jai" and "Nehru ki Jai" greeted the leaders as they entered the pandal and took their seats on the dais.

QUEUE

An hour before the commencement of the session, delegates formed themselves into a nearly half-a-mile-long queue, braving the sun, waiting patiently for their turn to enter the pandal.

Inside the theatre more than 600 volunteers, including 100 'Deshsevikas', lined the alleys leading to the gallery and the various sections, allotted to the different categories of reception Committee members, distinguished guests, delegates and members of the AICC.

Inside the amphi-theatre, the delegates sat in the centre, flanked by

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 3 & 4)

CIVIC ADDRESS

Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon today urged people to adopt a composite "Indian culture" and follow the glorious haritage of India.

Replying to a civic address presented to him by the Nasik District Local Board, Mr. Tandon told a mass meeting of 20,000 people held on the golf club grounds that it was wrong for various religious groups in India to clamour for their own separate culture, as "culture unlike religion is one for the whole nation."

The Congress President made a passing reference to Pakistan which, he said, was following a "wrong path."

A Champion Shut Out

U.S. Quibble Over Scott's Visa

LONDON, Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter): The Reverend Michael Scott, missionary champion of Herero tribes, who is recuperating in Switzerland after an operation, has so far been unable to obtain an American visa to attend the United Nations session. He wants to go as consultant for the International League for the Rights of Man.

His secretary said in London today that Mr. Scott had been trying since July 31 to obtain an American visa.

The American Embassy in London maintained that the visa had not yet been refused, but the United Nations session began yesterday.

In a statement sent from Switzerland, Mr. Scott said, "The International League for the Rights of Man has its headquarters in the United States and is recognised by the United Nations as a non-governmental organisation having consultative status at the United Nations.

"Failure to grant the visa would surely be prejudicial to freedom of access to the United Nations by organisations and individuals having legitimate reasons for attending its sessions."

A spokesman of the American Embassy in London said today, "The Embassy has done, and is doing, everything it can to get an early decision. We would like to emphasise that while the visa has not been granted, it has not been refused."

Entezam In Chair

FLUSHING MEADOW, Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Nasrullah Entezam of Persia, President of the United Nations General Assembly, opened the second day of its fifth session at 3 p.m. GMT today.

Dr. Robert Urdaneta Arbalaez of Columbia was elected Chairman of the Political Committee with 52 out of the 58 valid votes cast. The Russian group supported A. M. Baranovsky to the Ukraine, who received five votes. Mr. Lester B. Pearson of Canada received one vote.

Dr. Gustavo Cutiearez of Cuba was the only nominee for Chairman of the Economic Committee and he was elected by acclamation.

Prince Waithayakon of Thailand, proposed by France, was elected Chairman of the Trusteeship Committee by 53 votes. One ballot was cast for the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar of India, who had not been nominated.

The Jam Saheb was elected Chairman of the Assembly's Administrative and Budgetary Committee by acclamation. Britain's Sir Gladwin Jebb nominated him.

KNOCKING AT THE GATES

TOKYO, Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Armoured American columns converging on Seoul, are at the gateways of the city, General MacArthur's headquarters anonunced today.

The communique issued just after midnight (local time) said a Marine Division was moving steadily south-east astride the Han and on the south bank had reached the outskirts of the suburbs of Yongdongpo.

After the Subjects Committee meeting at the Nasik Congress Session: Picture shows Shri Hirey, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

REDS RUSH MORE MEN TO SEOUL

Defences Reinforced; U.S. Troops Cut Roads

TOKYO, Sept. 20, (PTI-Reuter).

AMERICAN Marines pushing on from their mile and a half-deep bridgehead over the Han River, reached a point four miles from Seoul today as Communist troops were reported rushing north to defend the important city.

The Marines, pushing over the Han in strength at dawn this morning, fanned out and cut the road and rail lines from the north less than 24 hours after they had cut the more important of two rail lines running to the south.

Reconnaissance pilots operating from captured Kimpo airfield, north-west of Seoul, spotted Communist troops moving towards the southern capital from the south.

The Han River crossing met only light opposition. It was preceded by a heavy artillery barrage and supported by powerful air cover. The American Navy's 45,000-ton battleship Missouri joined the navy to support the river action.

Seoul, Korea's largest city and hub of the country's biggest communications network, was captured by the Communists on June 28, three days after their invasion of South Korea.

With the city in their hands the United Nations forces believe they could block almost all movement between North and South Korea at the waist of the peninsula.

Captured North Koreans told American intelligence officers today that the Communists were reinforcing the Japa-

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 3)

Pakistan Is Named As Aggressor

LAKE SUCCESS, September 20

THE United Nations Kashmir Mediator, Sir Owen Dixon, in his report to the Security Council on the failure of his mission, admitted that when the frontier of Jammu and Kashmir was crossed by "hostile elements" in October 1947, "it was contrary to international law", and that when units of regular Pakistan forces moved into the territory of the State, "that too was inconsistent with international law."

(See details on Page 10).

TEETH FOR UN: U. S. MOVE

FLUSHING MEADOW, Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Dean Acheson, U.S. Secretary of State, today called on the United Nations to adopt a four-point plan including an armed United Nations police force to combat and threat to world peace.

Mr. Acheson's plan, presented to the General Assembly at the opening of its general debate, called for

(1) Provision for calling an emergency session of the General Assembly at 24 hours' notice if the Security Council was prevented from acting upon a breach of the peace or an act of aggression.

(2) Establishment by the General Assembly of a security patrol — a peace patrol — to provide immediate and independent observation and report from any area in which international conflict threatens, on the invitation or with the consent of the state visited.

(3) A plan under which each member-nation would designate within its national armed forces a United Nations unit or units, to be specially trained and equipped and continuously maintained in readiness for prompt service on behalf of the United Nations.

To assist in the organisation, training and equipping of such units, the United States would suggest that a United Nations military advisor be appointed.

(4) Establishment by the General Assembly of a committee to study the report on means which the United Nations might use through collective action — including the use of armed forces — to carry out the purposes and principles of the Charter.

It is proposed to appoint a British officer as Private Secretary to the Governor of East Bengal, according to a press note.

Colossal Damage To Crops In Punjab

SIMLA, Sept. 20, (PTI).

COLOSSAL damage has been done to standing crops, food stocks and property by floods following the recent torrential rains in the Punjab. Exact official estimates of the loss are not yet available.

District officials have been directed to give priority to the task of rescue work and rendering urgent relief such as supply of rations, medicines and clothes.

High Punjab Government officials are meeting tomorrow to review the situation and to take steps to step up relief operations. The military have placed boats and amphibious jeeps at the disposal of civil authorities for evacuation of marooned people in the affected areas.

The Commissioner of Jullundur Division is making aerial survey of the flooded areas in Ferozepore and Ludhiana districts.

BOUNDARY BETWEEN EAST-WEST BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20 (PTI): The demarcation of the 765 lineal miles boundary between the East and West Bengals will start on November 15, it was learnt here today.

The area to be demarcated lies from the south-western corner of Siliguri in Darjeeling district, right up to the Haringhata River at the mouth of the Bay of Bengal.

To finalise details of the work, characterised as a stupendous job, West Bengal's Director of Land Records and Survey, Mr. C C. Sen, will meet his East Pakistan counterpart at a conference in Calcutta early next month.

PLANNED ECONOMIC PROGRAMME

A-I C C Passes Resolution

GANDHINAGAR, Sept. 20, (P.T.I.).

THE Subjects Committee of the Congress adjourned at 12/50 a.m. (Thursday) today after adopting the resolution on economic programme, moved by Mr. Jagjivan Ram and seconded by Mr. Hare Krushna Mahatab, and the resolution on encouragement to khadi and home industries.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram accepted an amendment including the abolition of zamindari, jagirdari and all other forms of landlordism among the Congress objectives stated in the resolution.

The resolution accepted a welfare state as the Congress objective and declared that in existing conditions measures should be devised to secure increased production and every factor militating against this aim should be discouraged.

Many members of the Committee were roused from their slumber by a breeze in the House arising out of the insistence of some members to move amendments to the resolution and the President's emphasis on completing the debate before midnight.

The President sorted the amendments and announced that the mover had agreed to accept a paragraph on the abolition of Jagirdari and landlordism.

Earlier in the day, the House adopted the resolution on displaced persons.

(Details on Page 7).

As there was no time for discussion on non-official resolutions, the Subjects Committee referred them to the Working Committee.

It was announced that invitations for holding the next session of the Congress had been received from Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh.

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 4)

TEST REPORTS
on I. E. W. Fans.
FARADAY HOUSE, London.
The running of the Fan is exceedingly quiet. The consumption of the Fan is small. The body of the motor felt barely warmer than the air. The general performance of the Fan is in our opinion very good.
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Wanted an educated and civilised Arora Youth below 26 years of age to marry an Arora civilised girl of 18 years, well versed in Domestic Art and well educated in Hindi and English. Please Apply with Full Particulars to Box No. 2113 Bombay Chronicle.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted M.B.B.S. having experience of Surgical Work as Resident Medical Officer, and two B.P.N.A. Nurses, having experience of Management of Operation Theatre preferred, for the Lady Willingdon Ashatkashram, Sheth N. M. Sonawalla Hospital, Surat. Apply with Testimonials stating Age, Qualification, experience and terms to the President, Lady Willingdon Ashatkashram, Rampura, Surat on or before 25-9-1950.

8707

Wanted for The Standard Electric Company, Tuticorin, South India, Glass blowers with good experience. Men with experience in Neon tube bending will be preferred; but other also will be taken and trained for neon work. Apply stating age, experience in general glass blowing, in Neon Work and salary required. (8751)

SITUATION WANTED

An M.B.B.S. (Madras) seeks part or fulltime employment. About 3 years service in the Army and 2 years experience in Civil Hospitals. Minimum salary acceptable for fulltime job Rs. 500/-, services available from November 1950. Apply Box No. 2118 "Bombay Chronicle".

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Homoeopathy easily learnt Best postal training to pass the proposed Test For prospectus apply: The Grace Medical Mission Mavelikara Travancore.

ASTRAL INTERPRETATION

On receipt of Rs. 2/- uncrossed P.O. and birth date I shall delineate your character, important events in life, business, service, love, lotteries, races, crossword puzzles, etc., and your lucky years, months, days, times, colours, number and birth-stone. Also any 4 questions solved. S. J. Singh, Occultist, Post-bag No. 1926, G.P.O., Bombay. (2119)

FINANCIAL

Wanted reliable Financier for Rs. 12,000 to start a new advertising company on partnership basis or on interest with royalty, repayable within one year. Please apply immediately to Box No. 2121 "Bombay Chronicle".

AGENCIES WANTED

A well established firm in Kanpur, dealing in Heavy (Industrial) and Fine Chemicals, Sizing Materials and Colours, Etc., situated in the heart of the City, with good sales organisation and influence on the local and in the vicinity Industrial Concerns and Bazar parties, is desirous to contact direct Importers and Wholesale Stockists in the line on liberal agency terms. Interested parties should communicate giving their Bank references through Box No. 2109 "Bombay Chronicle".

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents in all Towns and Cities on a monthly salary of Rs. 250/- or even more in order to secure business for our Leather and Plastic Chappals, Shoes and Sandals, Leather Suitcases, Holdalls, Bags and Belts, etc., etc. For Terms and Samples apply Prince Traders P. Box 324. Kanpur, (U.P.) (2114)

INVESTMENTS

Sleeping Partner interested in Cinema Theatres Business and investments, please communicate maximum finance and time necessary to Box No. 2110 "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Wanted Big Quantities Indian made Tablecovers, Bedcovers, Pillowcases, etc. fit for Export To America Bring Samples Onward Trading Co., Third floor, Opposite Gokaldas Hospital Bombay 2. (2111)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE of Rights of cutting and removing grass and plucking usufructs from compound covering about 79,392 Sq. Yds. for period of 1-10-50 to 31-3-51, on 25th inst. at 3 p.m. at M.E.S. Installation at Salt Pan Road, near Jerican Factory, Wadala, by order of Garrison Engineer (W), M.E.S. Terms: 25 per cent Cash deposit. GANDHI

PUBLIC NOTICES

EASTERN PUNJAB RAILWAY.

Advertise Tender No. 8/201-S/5/50 (P2).

1. SEALED TENDERS are invited for Stream Liner Soda draft arm all brass cast and chromium plated block tin lined insulated with cork over all height to base 14¼" = 4 Nos.
2. Rates quoted should be inclusive of packing charges and sales tax, f.o.r. station of despatch and in case of local tenderers for delivery at Delhi.
3. Send a pamphlet showing full details of your offer etc.
4. Inspection at destination.
5. Quotations on tenderers own form in sealed cover superscribed "Tender for supply of stream Liner soda draft arm" should reach the office of the undersigned not later than 16th October, 1950 and will be opened on the following working day at 14-00 hours.
6. Supply will be governed by IRS. conditions of contract.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, (Stores), DELHI. (8755)

NOTICE

THE DHANALAKSHMI MILLS, LTD., TIRUPUR.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN RECEIVED about the loss of fourteen certified share transfer deeds, covering seventy shares Nos. 14897 to 14901, 14927 to 14991 standing in the name of Mr. Panalal Manilal, of Seksaria Buildings, 74, Marine Drive, Bombay 1 each deed for five shares. It is hereby notified that the 14 shares certificates, relating to the above 70 shares will be issued to Mr. Panalal Manilal, Bombay, unless objections are received within ten days from the date hereof.

For The Dhanalakshmi Mills, Ltd., M. NANJAPPA CHETTIAR & SONS, By, (Sd.) M. N. C. VEERABHADRAM, Managing Agents & Secretaries.

Tirupur, 7th September, 1950. (2115)

NOTICE

Mr. NANDLAL has severed his connections with us. We therefore request concerned not to deal with him on my Company's behalf.

CHIRANJILAL M. SHAH, Prop. Swastik Compressed Charcoal Works, Dharavi, Mahim.

D/- 20-9-1950. (2120)

THE INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that for the convenience of Members a Second Trading Hall will be opened at 232-234, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay-2, on and from THURSDAY, the 21st September, 1950.

R. RAMASWAMI, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th September, 1950. (8752)

TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

WANTED an ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER for the Medical Dept. in the Pathology Section in the grade of Rs. 270-15-300-20-400-25-450 plus Rs. 75/- per month as non-practising allowance and a proportion of laboratory fees, with free unfurnished quarters or 10% of salary in lieu thereof, provident fund and other allowances.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS:

Degree in medicine, after which 2 years experience in a recognised pathological laboratory. Age below 32 years. Candidates will be disqualified if they resort to any canvassing.

Apply giving full particulars, qualifications, appointments held, province of domicile and age to the Superintendent, Labour Bureau, The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur, before 7th October, 1950. (8753)

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Ghosh Professor of Chemistry in the Department of Pure Chemistry in the grade Rs. 700-50/2-1000. Higher initial salary may be given in the case of specially qualified candidates. The candidate should be an Indian (born of Indian parents) having high academic distinction and long experience in Post-Graduate Teaching and guiding Research in any branch of Chemistry.

Applicants should state their age and full particulars of their academic qualifications and experience in teaching and research and also in guiding research work in their application indicating therein in which particular branches of Chemistry their researches have been carried out. The applications should be accompanied by a precis of the particulars to be furnished in a statement form which may be obtained from the undersigned.

Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) must reach the undersigned on or before the 30th September, 1950.

S. C. GHOSH, Registrar (Offg.).

Senate House, The 16th September, 1950. (8754)

INTERVENE IN MILL STRIKE

"J.P.'s" Personal Appeal To The P.M.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Socialist leader Jayaprakash Narayan has personaly appeled to Prime Minister Pndit Nehru to intervene in the textile strike in Bombay and bring about a settlement of the dispute, it is reliably learnt.

A letter to this effect has, it is gathered, been sent by Mr. Jayaprakash to Pandit Nehru on Tuesday through a special messenger to Nasik.

Though the contents of the letter are not officially revealed, it is reliably learnt that the Socialist leader contends that refusal to look into the matter would be a partisan attitude on the part of the Prime Minister, because a strike of two lakhs of workers in any part of the country could not be a matter of local importance only.

NO LOCAL AFFAIR

As the strike affects the whole country as well as its foreign trade, he feels that it is wrong to treat it as a local affair.

The letter also charges the Bombay Government with adopting a narrow partisan view.

It is wrong, in his opinion, to substitute litigation for direct negotiations and collective bargaining between employers and employees.

Mr. Jayaprakash also holds that the strike is not a political stunt of the Socialist Party, but the spontaneous outcome of the pent up feelings of the aggrieved workers.

Mr. G. D. Ambekar, General Secretary of the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh (I.N.T.U.C.) in a statement today cites several instances in which the Socialist workers adopted violent and unruly tactics to prevent loyal hands from going to work in Kalachowki, Lalbaug and Parel. The working of the India United Mills was affected following disturbances round about and inside the mills created by the Mill Mazdoor Sabha volunteers, he states. He says that five mills were working fully and 16 partially with a total complement of over 17,000 workers in the first shift.

ASSAULTS ON LOYAL WORKERS

25 Mills Worked On Wednesday

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

There was a slight fall in the attendance today in two mills. Incidents of stoning, assaults and threat by strikers were reported from Kalachowki and Agripada areas.

A worker going to a mill was assaulted and a Weaving Master was stoned in Kalachowki area this morning.

A striker was found loitering in front of a mill in Kalachowki at the time of the closing of the first shift. He was searched by a surprise police patrol and was found in possession of a big knife. He was taken into custody.

A worker accompanied by his brother returning home after attending the day shift in a mill in Agripada area was assaulted.

A striker was caught red-handed in the same area while throwing stones at a mill.

In all, 22,121 workers reported for duty in 25 mills working in the City during the two shifts, nine working fully and 16 partially.

CLOTH PRODUCTION AFFECTED

Deluge In Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 20: Due to the deluge in Ahmedabad last Saturday, the production of mill cloth has been worst affected. It is learnt that cloth worth Rs. 10 lakhs have been spoiled as all the godowns of the mills are full of water. Steps are being taken to pump out the water.

It is reported that between Dhoka and Dhandhuka on the A. P. line, the railway line for a length of two miles has been washed away and is not likely to be repaired for a week

NUS Executive Elected

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"The newly elected Provisional General Council of NUS met yesterday at 3-30 p.m. at St. Xavier's College to elect the Provisional office bearers, the President, two vice-presidents, general secretary, two Jt. Secretaries and a Central Executive of the NUS. Today the General Council will meet under the Chairmanship of the newly-elected president, Mr. A. J. Shelat. The Council is expected to adopt a programme of work for the coming year.

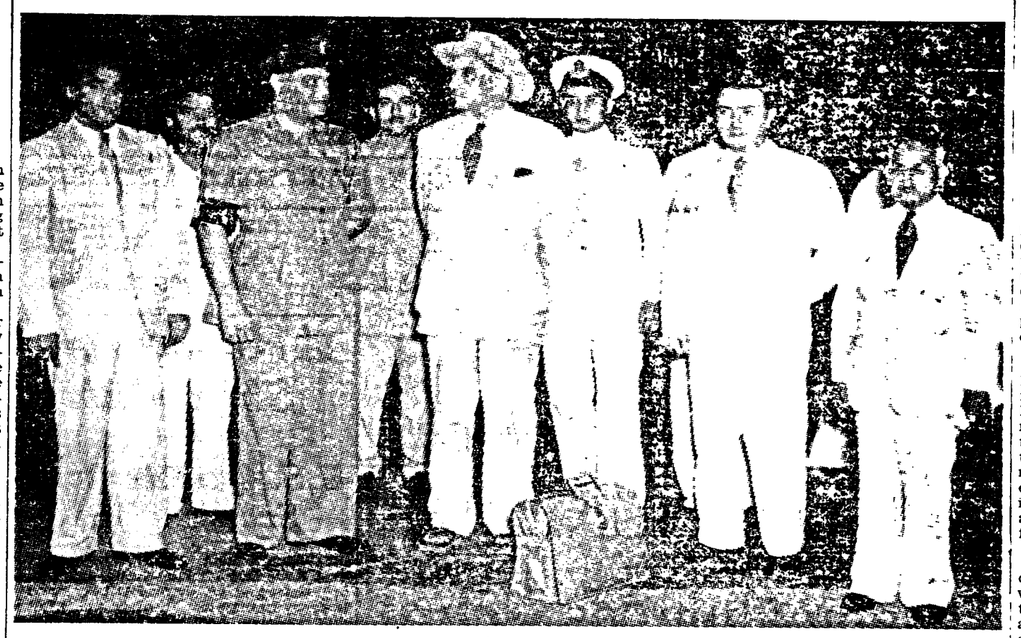
Shri Shelat, when asked to give statement, said that he was more keen on getting some work done than giving a statement. He preferred "Work" to "Words."

Dalai Lama's Sister In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20, (UPI): Dalai Lama's eldest sister, 24-year old Mrs. Yapshi Sey, has arrived in Delhi. She is the wife of the Chinese interpreter attached to the Tibetian Mission which is here to negotiate with the Chinese Ambassador about Tibet's future.

Mrs. Yapshi Sey is a simple peasant woman but by virtue of reincarnation of Dalai Lama she has been introduced in aristocratic circles of Tibet.

U.S. SUPREME COURT JUDGE IN DELHI



The United States Supreme Court Justice, Mr. William O. Douglas who is on a round-the-world tour, arrived in New Delhi, on September 17. He was received at the Palam Aerodrome by the President's Military Secretary, Mr. Dharmavira, officials of the U. S. Embassy and the Ministry of External Affairs Government of India. Left to right (front row) are Mr. P.R.S. Mani, Deputy Chief of Protocol; Col. Chatterji; the Hon'ble Mr. William Douglas; Mr. Loyd V. Steere, Counsellor, U.S. Embassy in New Delhi and Mr. Dharmavira.

MANUFACTURE OF MACHINE TOOLS

Bangalore Talks

BANGALORE, Sept. 20 (PTI): Representatives of Indian machine tool manufacturers met Mr. S. A. Venkataraman, Secretary, Ministry of Industry and Supply, Government of India, and Dr. Gerber and Mr. Feusi of Oerlikon Machine Tool Works, Switzerland, to discuss the types and sizes of machine tools proposed to be manufactured in the Government machine tool factory at Bangalore.

It was agreed that the Government factory will not undertake the manufacture of those types and sizes of machine tools which were already being manufactured in India or which were in the process of manufacture.

"Bakr-Id" Greetings

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

On the eve of "Bakr-Id," the Consul-General for Egypt in Bombay presents greetings to all Muslims.

On the occasion of "Bakr-Id", the Royal Consulate-General of Egypt will be open to visitors on Saturday, the 23rd September, 1950 from 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The offices of the Consulate-General will remain closed from Thursday 21st to Monday, 25th September, 1950.

MAN-EATER ON RAIL TRACK

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 20.

A GIP Railway porter, while giving line-clear signal to the incoming 28 Up Allahabad-Bombay Express was mauled and carried away by a man-eater tiger from the Tikaria Station on the Satna-Manikpur section of the GIP Railway on the night of Sunday last. The crew of the engine witnessed the poor porter being attacked by the maraduer of the jungle, but before they could stop the train, the beast had already disappeared into the surrounding thick forests carrying the victim.

JAIPUR, Sept. 20 (PTI): Rural development centres will be opened all over Rajasthan at the rate of one centre for a group of five to ten villages.

To begin with 18 centres will be established shortly.

PARENTS' DUTY TO CHILDREN

Bandraites passed a very pleasant evening when the Sunday Circle and the Students' Circle jointly arranged a unique function to mark Khordad Sal celebrations. The fancy dress gala competition evoked great interest among the audience, which soon after watched with bated breath physical feats of strength and endurance of Prof. Tehmurasp P. Daruwala, which included one of lifting 650-lb. weight by neck; and then balancing a load of 850 lbs. (including the weight of bandsmen on the board) with hands only touching the ground; also breaking a solid 350-lb. stone resting on the stomach with a 24-lb. hammer, sparks resulting from the friction soaring up to the ceiling. The spell-bound audience also saw the feat of bending and twisting of three thick rods simultaneously—one stuck in the eye-socket, the second near the throat and the third over the head. Mr. H. D. Dungor (President of the Sunday Circle) exhorted parents to allow their children to take part in sports freely in evenings which not only will lighten their study worries but will improve their physique. Mr. Yusuf Pirbhoy, presiding, spoke in eulogistic terms about the sacrifice of Mr. Dungor in financing the Circle Prizes were then distributed.

RELIEF WORK IN ASSAM

Appeal To Citizens Of Bombay

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

THE latest report received from the General Secretary of the Ramakrishna Mission states that of all the earthquake afflicted places in Assam the people of Lakhimpur happen to be the worst of all sufferers. The northern part of the District of Lakhimpur is all the more worse. None can approach those places without the help of the local Government.

The workers of the Ramakrishna Mission have managed to reach the inaccessible place, Gogamukh, a village about 27 miles from the town of north Lakhimpur. It is situated on the northern bank of Subansiri, where the people from the adjoining villages now submerged by the sudden overflow of river, have taken refuge. The place is almost inaccessible and the people are without any adequate supply of food.

The people seem to be almost half dead owing to the stress and strain which they had to undergo during the time of earthquake and troubles thereafter. The water of the river Subansiri which is still in spate is contaminated. The people, as such, have become an easy victim to various diseases such as cholera, typhoid, etc.

The Mission requires foodgrains, clothes, medicines, powdered milk, utensils, etc., for giving proper relief to the suffering millions of Assam.

The Mission appeals to the liberal and generous-minded citizens of Bombay, to contribute their quota to such a cause that stands in dire need of help from all quarters.

Any contribution, in cash or kind, sent to the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will be most thankfully acknowledged. All contributions to the relief funds of the Ramakrishna Mission are exempted from Income-Tax.

BRITISH FEDERATION OF COMMERCE

Representative In India Appointed

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The British Federation of Commerce for the first time in its history has appointed a representative in India. The British Federation is an alliance of all important British manufacturers.

The appointment, which is on a temporary basis in the first place, is intended to give a direct window for British manufacturers into the Indian market.

Mr. G. St. J. Shuttleworth, who has been for many years in India and is representative of the British Dye Manufacturers Association, has been appointed in the first place to the post.

'POLICE AND HOME GUARDS ACTED WITH RESTRAINT'

C. P. M.'s Findings On Aug. 31 Incidents

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"THE POLICE and the Home Guards attempted to do their duty in keeping the traffic moving without any show or use of force in the first instance and used all lenient means before resorting to firing," observes the Chief Presidency Magistrate in his report on the firing that had to be resorted to in the mill areas of Bombay City on August 31, when the Socialist sponsored Mill Mazdoor Sabha had called for a general strike.

He expresses the opinion that the Police acted in the best tradition of the force to which they belong and the Home Guards under their Commandant-General behaved with restraint but firmness.

The Presidency Magistrate adds that it was only when the situation became so tense that their own lives and those of their fellow passengers whom they were there to protect became endangered that they (Home Guards) resorted to firing and ceased as soon as that risk had passed.

At the outset, the Chief Presidency Magistrate observes that it was necessary for the Government and the authorities to ensure that persons not connected with the strike and who were not sympathisers with its objects should be free to go about their lawful avocations without molestation and that transport services were not dislocated. Such dislocation of traffic in a city with as large a population as Bombay's could have caused enormous loss and inconvenience to the public

ORGANISED ATTEMPT

The Chief Presidency Magistrate in his findings observes:

"The evidence shows that from 8 a.m. onwards crowds began to collect and to jear at passengers and drivers of vehicles. These were not isolated incidents, but were connected with every vehicle that attempted to pass along the road. Some strike leaders who marched down the road, merely infuriated the excited crowds still further. Their methods were neither mild nor peaceful. The crowds insisted that passengers should alight from the trams and buses, and where anybody resented such interference, he was molested and manhandled. In other cases, stones were thrown, and from the scale on which this was done, it leads to but one conclusion that it was organised. In my opinion there was definitely an organised attempt to dislocate traffic passing along Parel Road.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES

"The crowds which collected at the various points along the route, were not merely silent spectators. It was not a peaceful assembly. If it started as a peaceful assembly, it soon took an ugly turn.

On finding that the B.E.S.T. workers had manned the trams and buses, the crowds formed an unlawful intention of prohibiting the buses, trams and other vehicles from proceeding.

This was clearly an illegal intention, and they put it into effect by violent means. These assemblies, therefore, must be held to have been unlawful.

"The answer to the question whether this unlawful assembly resorted to force in order to overwhelm the authorities responsible for keeping the traffic moving must be in the affirmative. Not only did they throw stones on the buses and trams, but they put road-blocks in the way, compelling the drivers to alight and remove them, and while this was being done, they stormed the trams and buses and hurled showers of missiles on the persons attempting to remove the road-blocks. These crowds, who formed unlawful assemblies, clearly resorted to force in order to overwhelm the authorities responsible for keeping the traffic moving.

"The force used and the circumstances under which it was used, amounted to rioting, inasmuch as the assemblies were unlawful, and the methods of stoning, manhandling and otherwise intimidating peaceful members of the public, adopted by these crowds, were nothing short of violence amounting to rioting.

THE LAST RESORT

"The Police and the Home Guards attempted to do their duty in keeping the traffic moving, without any show or use of force in the first instance. Even when thwarted in their object, they resorted to such mild methods as lathi charges and the use of tear-gas to disperse the crowds, but instead of leaving the main thoroughfares, the crowds reformed themselves in the side-lanes, and came back with redoubled vigour. The police and the Home Guards again and again attempted to achieve their object by permitting the thoroughfares to be used, but the crowds were in a determined mood and would not permit this to be done. It was essential, therefore, under the circumstances, where milder methods failed, to resort to more rigorous and drastic forms to enforce the directions given to them. I am of opinion, therefore, that the Police and the Home Guards, who were responsible for maintaining the movement of traffic, used all lenient means before resorting to fire.

CLEAR INSTRUCTIONS

"The police firing was definitely controlled, inasmuch as the armed police were under the direct supervision of an Officer, who mentioned to them the number of rounds they were to fire, and who observed the effect of that firing before any further rounds were shot. The witnesses examined by me have stated that they stopped firing immediately the crowds began to disperse and a free flow of the traffic was permitted.

"As regards the Home Guards, the position is somewhat difficult. They were posted on trams and buses, as well as in groups. Those in groups were definitely under control, and their firing was supervised and directed by an Officer who saw the effect of the firing and ordered the same to be stopped immediately the crowds began to disperse. As regards individual Home Guards on buses and trams, such control by an Officer was not possible, but from the evidence given before me, I am satisfied that they only resorted to firing to defend the passengers in the buses and trams and the drivers of the vehicles who were attacked by the crowd, and they stopped firing as soon as either the crowd dispersed, or the vehicle was able to continue its course unimpeded.

MINIMUM FORCE

"The evidence on the question whether the firing was the minimum necessary to restore order shows that each of the witnesses has mentioned that there was no thought in their mind of causing a massacre, or shooting up their own fellow-citizens. Equally clear to them was that the traffic flow must be maintained. In order to effect this purpose, they employed the minimum force necessary for that purpose.

"There was no indiscriminate firing by the Police or by the Home Guards. In every instance, they were attacked first, and in defending themselves and the other passengers they had to open fire as a last resort, and for this purpose, I am satisfied, that they used the minimum force necessary, and stopped as soon as their object was attained.

"Reviewing the evidence as a whole and the circumstances, it might appear at first sight that the number of rounds fired was excessive, but this was not merely an isolated attack on the Police and the Home Guards. It was a continuous running attack along the whole line of traffic, throughout the day. Taking these facts into consideration, and the well-organised attempt to defy the authorities, I hold that the firing, both as to the occasion and the quantity, was justified.

OUTNUMBERED

"The police were acting under a very grave disability. They were hopelessly outnumbered by the crowd. They were unpopular because they opposed what the crowd wanted to enforce. They were jeered at, taunted and reviled. The crowd was aware that they were armed with rifles, and in spite of that people persisted in forming unlawful assemblies and attempted to overthrow all semblance of law and order. The Police in those localities stood between chaos and order. It was necessary for them to act as they did, and I am of opinion that they acted in the best traditions of the force to which they belong, and that no blame can attach to them.

"As regards the Home Guards, though not a newly formed body, this was their baptismal firing. They have been trained to use fire-arms in an emergency, and they were placed in a position of great difficulty. Though citizens in times of peace, they found themselves in the position of soldiers in order to deal with this emergency, and one must bear this in mind when judging of their conduct. They were subjected to ridicule and taunts, but they persisted in their lawful undertaking.

"It was only when the situation became so tense that their own lives and those of their fellow passengers whom they were there to protect, became endangered, that they resorted to firing, and ceased as soon as that risk had passed.

"I think the Home Guards, under their Commandant-General, behaved with restraint but firmness and enforced the directions which they were expected to do. No blame can attach to any individual member of the Home Guards. On the contrary, I think the action of the Commandant-General, Capt. Maneckji, who personally led his men, is most creditable to this citizen-force of which he is the Commander."

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CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu Bhardapad Shud 10 2006. Muslim Zilhej 8 1369. Parsi: Farvardin 19 1320. Sunrise 6-27 a.m., Sunset 6-37 p.m Hightide 08-48, 20-38 Lowtide 01-28, 15-30.

Engagements

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE LTD.: Opening ceremony of New Trading Hall by Shri Chunilal B. Mehta 232-34 Kalbadevi Road 1 p.m.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY TEACHERS ASSOCIATION: Meeting of the general body Convocation Hall 5 p.m.

B. B. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION: Meeting of Railway workers at Vanmali Hall, Dadar 6 p.m. Shri Guruswami General Secretary of A. I. R. F. will speak.

Byculla District Congress Committee

In the meeting held on 14/9/50 the following members were elected as office bearers of 'E' Ward District Congress Committee.

President:— Shri V. R. Tulla, General Secretary:— Shri P. S. Pupala, (Re-elected); and M. T. Vairagi: Treasurer:— R. S Prabhu.

TODAY'S RADIO

THURSDAY, Sept. 21

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

Bengali 7-30 a.m. 2-30 p.m 7-30 English 8 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 6 9 Gujarti 8-45 a.m 7-45 3-15 Hindi 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m. Malayalam 7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m. Marathi 8-30 a.m 12-50 p.m. Oriya 7-15 a.m. 1-10 p.m. 7-15 8-15 p.m Tamil 7-15 a.m. 2 p.m. 7-15 Telugu 7 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7 Urdu 9 a.m. 8 p.m

BOMBAY

244 m., 07-45 Hindi by radio, 08-15 N M Dagar, bhairav, 12-45 Tantrakari, 12-50 M J Nayak, G bhajan, 13-10 Geet dhara, 13-40 Dancing time, 16-20 School broadcast, 17-00 Vimal Wakade, multani, 17-30 For children, E, 18-10 V K. Oak, clarionet, 18-30 N M Dagar, purvi, 19-00 G Satbhai, kamod, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 G Satbhia, behag, 19-30 A S Damle, kedara 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 J Desai, sports review, G, 20-45 G feature, "Pavagadha", 21-15 M J Nayak, G bhajan, 21-45 A C Pereira, sportsfolio, 22-00 Shakespeare in opera, 22-30 Concert Hall.

VARIATIONS, 353 m, 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 07-40 Prog., 08-00 V K Oak, clarionet, 08-45 V Wakade, M song, 13-00 Y R Joshi, bhavgeet, 13-30 Dwandwa geets, 13-50 For children, M, 17-30 A S Damle, M songs, 17-45 Tarabai Gadagkar, K songs, 18-00 Y R Joshi, bhavgeet, 18-20 Villagers' prog. in M, and 18-50 in K, 19-20 A S Damle, pad, 19-30 Commercial news, 20-15 Hindi by radio, M, 20-30 Day's topic, 20-40 Musical interlude, 20-45 R Mehtra, poems recitation, 21-00 V Wakade, M songs, 21-30 Film songs, 21-45 V K Oak, clarionet, 22-00 N M Dagar alap, drupad, 22-30 Tarai Gadagkar, paraj.

BARDOA

250 m., Mandire, 07-45 Progs., 07-50 D B Nagar, bhajans, 08-15 As in Ahedmabad, 08-30 Susheela Damle, dilruba, 17-30 As in Ahmedabad, 18-10 Susheela Damle, dilruba, 18-20 K L Jadhav, kh. purvi, 18-30 For rural listeners, 19-00 L L Saigal, 19-15 V Trivedi, review G literature, 19-30 Susheela Temble, dilruba, 19-45 K L Jadhav, kh. puria, kalyan, 20-00 D B Nagar, bhajans, 20-10 Locals 20-30 G geets, 21-30 P Thakore, G feature "Sona".

AHMEDABAD

326.1m, 07-30 Kusum Shah, G geets, 07-40 Progs., 07-45 Prabhat, 08-15 V S Atre, bhairavini thumri, 0-8-30 M Bhatt, G geets, 17-30 V S Atre, cl music, 18-10 As in Baroda, 18-30 Lest you forget, 19-00 Kusum Shah, G geets, 19-15 As in Baroda, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-00 Locals, 20-05 Meena Kapoor, 20-30 M Bhatt, G geets, 20-45 V S Atre, cl music 21-30 As in Baroda.

GOA

31.22 m—7-00 Bill Bailley's musical clock, 9-00 Stars sing, 9-15 Radio Goa Glea Club, 9-30 Negro spirituals, 9-45 Curtain Call 10-00 Meet the band, 10-30 Tropicana 10-45 Tune time, 11-00 Concert hall of air, 12-00 p.m. Airline melodies, 12-15 Hawaiian melodies 12-30 Concert favourites, 12-45 In 3/4 time, 1-00 Request prog., 2-00 Concert hall of air, 3-00 Childen's prog., 4-00 Hindi film music, 5-00 Urdu prog., 6-00 Divertiments, 6-30 Blue Barren presents, 6-45 Keynotes by Charle, 7-00 What's new, 7-15 Organ music, 7-30 Radio Goa bandstand.

TOKYO, Sept. 19. (PTI-Reuter): Japan is to buy from Argentina 15,000 bales of raw cotton valued at three million dollars, according to the 29th import programme of the Japanese International Trade and Industry Ministry issued here today.

Mica will be bought from the sterling area.

FASCINATING FUN!
JAIMANI DEWAN'S
ANMOL RATTAN
Starring: MEENA, KARAN DEWAN
GOPE, NIRMALA
2ND LAUGH-WEEK AT
ROXY Daily: 3-15, 6-15, 9-15 p.m.
PARADISE, BANDRA TALKIES and SWASTIK (Malad).
M. B. BILIMORIA & SON Release.

THIRD TRIAL OF KISHORI BEGINS

Prosecution Calls A New Witness

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

BEFORE a crowded Court, the th ced before Mr. Shelat, Addi and a Special Jury.

shori Alladatta commen- Judge for Greater Bombay

It will be recalled that Kishori and her servants Jagdish Kumar Hiranand, Rampalsingh and another were tried for murder and abetment last year before Mr. Honavar and a special Jury. The last accused was acquitted and the other three were convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused went in appeal to the High Court and the Appellate Court ordered a re-trial. The re-trial was held before Mr. Khandalawala and a Common Jury. The Jury brought in a verdict of five to four not guilty and Mr. Khandalawala discharged the Jury. Thereafter an application was made to the High Court for the acquittal of the accused on the ground that they had already been tried twice which application was rejected. The High Court however allowed an application made by the Public Prosecutor for having the case tried by a Special Jury.

The accused 1 and 2 namely Jagdish and Rampal are charged with the culpable homicide of Dattatrya Sadashiv Nadkarni and accused No. 3 (Kishori) with aiding and abetting accused 1 and 2.

CASE OPENED

After the Special Jury was empannelled, Mr. Mistry opened the case for the Prosecution. He stated at the outset that he was calling an additional witness for this trial, one ATUR, who was the cook of Kishori in February 1949 This witness had been traced at Singapore and brought down to Bombay specially for this trial.

Mr. Mistry then related to the Jury the facts of the case. He stated that there were singing parties at Kishori Court which were attended by the deceased Dattatrya Nadkarni who was then working as the Traffic Manager in Trans-World Air Lines. On the night of the 8th February, 1949, a singing party was held at Kishori Court when Miss Rupa and her party attended. Whilst the party was going on, Nadkarni came in a jeep but did not join the party and waited in Kishori's bed room. Nadkarni was fond of Kishori and Kishori was also fond of Nadkarni. However one Khaitan also used to visit Kishori once a week and it was stated by the Prosecutor that if Khaitan was in the house, Nadkarni was not allowed to enter a certain room.

The singing party terminated at about 12-30 a.m. Thereafter there was a dinner wherein Nadkarni also joined. After the dinner the singing party left. Nadkarni was seen at this time in good health. He paid Rs. 200 to Kishori and Kishori paid the said amount to Miss Rupa.

When John, Kishori's driver was about to go to sleep, Nadkarni came up to him and gave a ring telling John to hand it over to Kishori. Nadkarni further told John that he would rest in the garage that night. John went to Kishori's bedroom to hand over the ring to her but she did not open the door and told him to go away.

Thereafter the 2nd accused went to the garage and told Nadkarni that the quarrel was a small one between a man and a woman and called Nadkarni back to Kishori Court. John gave the ring to the 2nd accused and Nadkarni went into the house.

NOISE IN THE ROOM

At night, Francis a butler of Kishori was awakened by a noise coming from Kishori's bed-room. He knocked at her door which was slightly opened. Kishori told him to go away. Francis however saw a quarrel going on between all the accused and Nadkarni. Sometime later Sadu, the kitchen boy got up. Kishori's bed-room door was open and he saw the first accused fisting Nadkarni, the second accused kicking him and Kishori assaulting him with her "champal". Nadkarni fell down. All the accused then went away. Mohun and Sadu placed Nadkarni on a sofa and went to sleep.

The next morning when John was about to prepare tea, he heard Abdul Kader, the driver of the Manager of Caltex shouting 'John, your Sahib has fallen down. Give him some water." When John was giving water to Nadkarni, Kishori appeared on the balcony of her bed-room and told him not to give water. At this time Nadkarni was in an unconscious condition. Nadkarni was then taken into the house and placed on a carpet on the ground and the servants were told to go away. An hour later, Nadkarni was taken to Kishori's bed-room and a Doctor was sent for. Nadkarni was then removed to hospital in an ambulance where he subsequently died. Kishori instructed John to say that if anybody asked him what had happened, he should say that Nadkarni had fallen down from the staircase in front.

The prosecution case was that Nadkarni had been thrown down from Kishori's bed-room and that at this time Nadkarni was already in an unconscious condition.

Mr. B. M. Mistry instructed by Mr. S. R. Vakil, the Public Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution. Messrs. Gidwani, Vachha and Ghandhi appeared for accused No. 1 and 2. Messrs. Ghaswala, Morudkar and Agarwal appeared for Kishori.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19 (PTI): Mr Jayaprakash Narayan, the Socialist leader, said here this evening that the only way to end poverty and misery of India was by dethroning Congress from power. This change could be brought about by constitutional means, he added.

HEAVY RAINS IN THE KONKAN

All-India Weather

POONA, Sept. 20 (PTI): The following is the daily all-India weather summary for Wednesday.

The depression over extreme North Rajasthan has broken up over the Punjab-Kumaon Hills aiter causing widespread and locally very heavy rain in E Punjab (1) and widespread moderate heavy rain in West Uttar Pradesh. Rainfall has also been widespread in the Konkan and local in Chota Nagpur, East Madhya Pradesh and Mysore.

Forecast valid until Thursday evening. The monsoon will withdraw from North-West India, rainfall will be widespread in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, the Konkan, Malabar and South Kanara. There will be local thundershowers in Gangetic West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Orissa, North and South East Madhya Pradesh and coastal Andhradesa, scattered showers are likely over the rest of the peninsula, in Uttar Pradesh and the hills of the Punjab (1).

Night temperatures will fall in the Punjab (1).

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st June 1950 and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 hrs. IST on 20th September 1950.

Ahmedabad 89 76 0 48.7 plus 21.1 Akola 88 73 0 14.3 minus 10.9, Allahabad 91 75 0 35.9 plus 2.5, Aurangabad 86 68 T 21.3 minus 1.0, Bangalore 83 63 0.2 10.2 5.8, Baroda 90 74 0 49.9 plus 16.6, Bhavanagar 94 74 0 20.4 plus 0.6, Bhopal 83 71 T 31.4 minus 12.6, Bhuj 87 0 28.4 plus 16.3, BOMBAY 86 74 1.9 59.9 minus 4.9, Cherrapunji 72 65 0.5 300.0 minus 2.4, Cochin 84 76 0 89.1 plus 18.2, Darjiling 67 58 T 129.7 plus 33.5, Dehra Dun 78 66 0.8 76.3 plus 3.5, Gwalior 80 74 0.1 33.6, Gorakhpur 92 78 0 42.7 plus 2.3, Gulbarga 88 68 0 23.6 plus 2.9, Hanamkonda 89 74 0 29.0 plus 1.2, Hornai 83 75 1.7 83.9, Honavar 85 73 0.4 146.3, Hyderabad (Dn) 87 69 0 31.1 plus 10.6, Indore 83 68 0 32.3 plus 1.8, Jaipur 83 70 0 24.9 plus 4.1, Jamshedpur 92 78 0.3 56.1, Kanpur 89 76 0 23.8 minus 6.5, Kodaikanal 67 53 0 18.5 minus 2.4, Kolhapur 80 67 0 29.8, Kurnool 89 73 0 22.5 plus 6.1, Mahabaleshwar 64 60 0.8 193.8 minus 50.8, Mangalore 84 73 0.1 131.6 plus 24.4, Marmagao 83 73 0.6 100.1 plus 14.5, Mussoorie 62 53 0.8 92.9 plus 21.3 Mysore 82 62 0.1 9.3 minus 2.2, Nagpur 90 72 0 25.7 minus 15.0, Ootacamund 65 44 T 23.4 minus 1.1, Pachmarhi 76 66 T 81.4 plus 11.8, Patiala 80 69 0.4 26.9, Poona 80 71 0 15.4 minus 2.4, Rajkot 92 73 0 26.8 plus 4.3, Rawalpindi 84 60 0 33.8 plus 10.9, Shillong 78 64 0 69.7 plus 18.3, Sholapur 89 68 0 17.1 minus 1.1, Simla 62 0.3 62.3 plus 17.7, Surat 87 75 T 28.7 minus 9.4.

Earthquake Record

POONA, Sept. 20 (PTI): An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin with its epicentre probably near latitude one degree north and longitude 140 degrees east in the Pacific near New Guinea Island about 4,560 miles away from Poona was recorded by the seismographs in the Meteorological Office, Poona at 2-11 a.m. today.

Two slight after-shocks of the very great earthquake of 15th August 1950 were also recorded at 8-51 a.m. yesterday and at 5-10 a.m. today.

EDUCATION KEY TO PROGRESS

Chief Minister's Call

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"Education is the fountainhead of all reforms, which aim at achieving national prosperity and individual as well as collective well-being of society. There is, therefore, nothing more sacred than to learn and acquire knowledge and nothing nobler than to impart one's knowledge to others," observed Shri B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, while inaugurating the Maharashtra Teli Shikshan Parishad at Nasik, yesterday.

The Parishad is being held under the auspices of the Santaji Shikshan Prasarak Mandal. This was the first public function which the Chief Minister attended after his recovery from the prolonged illness.

The Santaji Shikshan Parishad Mandal, which was established at Poona in May last, attends to the educational needs of the Teli community in Maharashtra and has been raising funds to establish educational institutions and encourage spread of education and also grant of freeships, scholarship, etc. to deserving students among the educationally backward community.

Holiday Camp At Mahabaleshwar

STATE FACILITIES

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

With a view to giving relief to those who cannot otherwise afford to spend a holiday at Mahableshwar, the Government of Bombay has decided to utilise certain structures in the main portion of the Government House Estate at Mahableshwar as a holiday camp, both for Government servants and non-Government personnel, this year also. It is proposed to open the camp from October 1, 1950 to June 5, 1951. The register of applications is to be maintained in the office of the Executive Engineer. Poona Division, Poona, from September 20, 1950. No applications received before that date will be entertained.

ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation will be available for about 100 students and teachers going for trips in groups. In addition, there will be nine blocks in Class III (Rs. 5|-). Preference in Class I units, fourteen blocks in Class II units and 31 single rooms in Class III units. It is hoped to make some more accommodation available in the near future. Arrangements for water supply and electricity are likely to be made.

Deposit as detailed below will have to be paid for the furniture provided in each block before occupation of the allotted quarters: Class I (Rs. 10|-), Class II (Rs. 10|-) and Class III Rs. 5|-). Preference in allotment will be given to those applicants who forward the deposit with the applications. The deposit will be returned when the furniture, etc., is received back in order.

RATES OF ACCOMMODATION

The rates for accommodation, which are on area basis, are: Class I blocks ranging from Rs. 4|- to Rs. 8|- per day; Class II blocks — ranging from Rs. 2|- to Rs. 4|- per day; and Class III blocks — ranging from As. 8|- to Re. 1|- per day. Additional charges electricty will have to be paid. A common room will be provided in the main bungalow in Old Government House for the benefit of adults only.

Two Badminton Courts (one for ladies and one for men) and two seasaws and swings for children are proposed to be provided. A Canteen will be provided in the compound where tea and meals will be served.

MODE OF APPLICATION

All applications for accommodation in the Camp should be made in the prescribed form to be obtained from the Executive Engineer, Poona Division Poona. Applications will be dealt with strictly in the order of priority. Intimation regarding inability to attend should be communicated at least one week in advance. If the person for whom reservation has been made does not occupy the quarters within two days of the date from which reservation is valid such reservation will automatically stand cancelled. Any application which does not give sufficient particulars will not be considered. The decision of the Executive Engineer, will be final and no correspondence in the matter will be entertained.

BOMBAY MADRIGAL SINGERS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Sir Adrian Cedric Boult, Conductor-in-Chief of the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra, has consented to be a patron of the Bombay Madrigal Singers, it was announced here.

This is the first time that a foreign musician has extended his patronage to any Indian musical group, the announcement pointed out.

The Bombay Madrigal Singers is a purely amateur choral group. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi is its President.

Govardhan P. Kacha, was today sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1000 on a charge of illegal possession of 810 tolas of ganja, valued at Rs. 1468.

Police said that the contraband was discovered in possession of the accused as he alighted from the Saurashtra Mail in August. It was cleverly stitched inside the folds of holdall.

SHOLAPUR MILLS' MANAGEMENT

Validity Of Centre's Act Challenged

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20 (PTI).

THE valadity of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company (Emergency Provisions) Act of 1950, under which the Government of India appointed seven directors for the "proper management and administration" of the Company, was challenged in the Supreme Court today.

The Court was hearing a petition under Article 32 of the Constitution filed by Mr. Chiranjilal Chaudhjri, a shareholder of the company.

The preamble of the Ordinance, making special provisions for the management of the company, has stated that the production of an essential commodity was prejudicially affected and that there was serious unemployment.

PETITIONER'S CONTENTION

Mr. V. K. T. Chari, counsel for the petitioner, contended that none of the powers relating to control of production or of legislation relating to unemployment could authorise an enactment for taking possession of, or taking control of, the mills.

Taking possession of property, which he said was the substance of the Ordinance and the Act, was beyond the powers of the legislature. Provisions of the enactment amounted to illegal deprivation of the property of the shareholders, he added.

The Chief Justice, Mr. Hiralal Kania, asked Mr. Chari whether for the purpose of the matter under discussion it was useful to go into the question of legislative competence for promulgating the impugned ordinance. He observed that counsel had to satisfy the Court that violation of a fundamental right was involved.

The Court rose for the day when Mr. Chari proceeded with his contention that the Ordinance violated Article 19 (1) of the Constitution under which every citizen had the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property.

ADVERTISING EXHIBITION IN CITY

Burmah-Shell's Venture

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. I. W. H. Sitwell, Manager Burmah-Shell, Bombay, declared open an Advertising Exhibition, got up by the Company this evening in the C. J. Hall, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering.

The Exhibition represents the Company's attempts at advertising its products and services over the last quarter of a century and full use has been made of all the various media, press advertisements, posters, printed matter outdoor advertising etc.

Declaring open the Exhibition, Mr. Sitwell said that it has never been the policy of the Burmah-Shell to indulge in "high pressure salesmanship tactics." "It has always been our aim to pursuade the public to trust us and then leave it to them. Sometimes we have tried to be amusing, sometimes clever, sometimes plain spoken, but we have always had in mind our view that the confidence and trust of the customer is the most valuable reward that advertising can give us", he observed.

As an example, he referred to the tremendous success of their extensive aviation campaign.

Besides the main sections devoted to aviation, lubricants, motor oils, Shelltox and Shellubrication, the Exhibition also displays posters, press advertisements and literature produced by the Company prior to 1947.

3 Drowned On Ganpati Immersion Day

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Three cases of drowning were reported to have occurred during the Ganpati immersion festival in the city yesterday.

Criminal Law Amendment Act Challenged

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajadhyaksha and Mr. Justice Chainani).

Damodar Ganesh Mahajani ... ... Applicant.

vs.

The State of Bombay ... ... Opponent.

A revision application by the applicant, the President of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha and a Municipal Corporator, challenging the validity of Section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1932 as imposing restrictions which were not reasonable on the fundamental rights conferred by Articles 14 and 11 of the Constitution, was admitted by their Lordships. The application will now come up for hearing in due course.

The applicant had been convicted and sentenced to 3 months' R.I. by a Presidency Magistrate on 12th September last under Section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for molesting a person to the prejudice of employment or business. The applicant had been arrested on 16th August while distributing certain leaflets.

Mr. M. P. Vyas appeared for the applicant.

Alleged Acceptance Of Race Bets

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Ibrahim Abdul Latif Hussain and Adam Mohamme two cloth merchants having their business at Ibrahim Rahimtulla Road were arrested yesterday by the Vigilance Branch, C. I. D. for alleged acceptance of race bets.

Betting slips worth Rs. 7,000 were recovered from them. The raid was carried out by Sub-Inspector Gawanker of the C. I. D.

Indo-Nepal Air Service Soon

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20, (PTI): An air service between India and Nepal is likely to commence shortly after the end of the monsoon.

The Air Transport Licensing Board have granted a provisional licence to the Indian National Airways to operate a scheduled air transport service on the route Calcutta-Patna-Katmandu for a period of six months from the date of commencement of the service.

The date of the commencement of the service it is learnt will depend on the weather conditions prevailing in this area.

SONAWALLA TRUST SCHOLARSHIPS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Haji Allarkhia Rahimtoola Sonawalla Charity Trust (Wakf) Bombay is awardiong two scholarships of Rs. 10 each per mensem to two students, one of the Indian Christian community and the other of the Adiwasi community studying in schools and colleges in Bombay. Those desiring to take advantage of this offer should apply to the Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, Old Custom House, Bombay by October 5, 1950.

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan

PATNA, Sept. 20, (PTI): The Socialist leader Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan arrived here today to attend the annual convention of the Bihar Socialist Party.

21st, 22nd, 23rd September
BURMAH-SHELL
ADVERTISING
EXHIBITION
IN THE
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR HALL
Open from
11 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.
ADMISSION FREE

OPENING TOMORROW
HINDUSTAN CHITRA
BIJLI
Produced by KISHORE SAHU Directed by SUSHIL SAHU
REHANA, RAMESH GUPTA, SITARA, PARO
EXCELSIOR, KAMAL, JAI HIND
Plans open at ALL THEATRES
PARADISE, BANDRA TALKIES, USHA (Andheri), PRABHAT (Thana), NEW MODEL (Kurla).
A KARDAR FILMS LTD. Release.

ILLNESS leaves you weak—

—but delicious OVALTINE builds up strength again!
ALL illness — especially fever — leaves the patient in a state of bodily and mental tiredness. Lassitude and depression mark the early stages of convalescence.
It is at this time that 'Ovaltine' is of immense benefit. Doctors and nurses the world over recommend it to give *extra* vital nourishment in helping to restore the health of body, nerves and brain.
'Ovaltine' speeds up convalescence because it contains in correctly balanced form every nutritive element necessary to sound health.
It is a concentrated extraction combining the energy-giving properties of creamy cows' milk, ripe barley malt and specially prepared cocoa, together with natural phosphatides and vitamins.
'Ovaltine' is *further fortified* with additional B and D vitamins.
As a general tonic food, in health or in sickness, 'Ovaltine' is unsurpassed. Take care to avoid substitutes.
'OVALTINE'
With the delicious flavour
Distributors: Grahams Trading Co (India) Ltd.
Q.292R

MODERATE BUYING IN TATA STEELS

Simplex And Imperial Bank Shares Look Up

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

The Bombay Stock Exchange ruled steady today with a small buying support. However Simplex Mill shares and Imperial Bank shares recorded a sharp rise on active buying. Steel shares were steady with a limited business.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1835 and improved at Rs. 1840. Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 352 Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 32/13 and Bengal Steels were placed at Rs. 22/15.

Cotton Mill shares ruled steady with moderate buying. This section is not affected by the strike although it is said that closing down of mills will reduce profits. Bombay Dyeing shares were quoted at Rs. 940. Kohinoors were done at Rs. 318 Central Indias were quoted at Rs. 231/4 and Gokaks were placed at Rs. 239/6. Svadeshi Mill shares came in business at Rs. 265. Simplex Mill shares which are manipulated by powerful operators recorded sharp improvement at Rs. 249 after opening at Rs. 242.

Imperial Bank Shares also advanced at Rs. 2010. Scindia shares were quoted 14/9. Associated Cements were done at Rs. 167/8 and Bombay Burmas were placed at Rs. 505.

Later on there was further buying and Tata Steel Defds improved at Rs. 1845 and Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 353/8. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 941/4. Imperial Bank shares hardened further at Rs. 2040.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (27-8)	943 12
Kohinoor Mills (21)	319 0
Svadeshi Mills (12-4)	267 0
Central India Mills (6)	233 0
Simplex India Mills (6-8)	251 0
New Great Eastern (3-2)	155 0
Indore	107 8
Gokak (12)	240 8
Century Spinning (15)	256 4
India Bleaching (8)	178 0
Swan (20)	335 0
Finlay Mills (15)	255 0
Morarji Goculdas (4-8)	171 4
Edward Sassoon	245 0
Meyer (6)	90 0
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3 1
India United Ord	11 10
India United Defd (0-2-0)	1 13 6
Madhusudan (15)	175 0
Podar (9)	128 12
Podar (9)	170 0
STEELS	
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	354 0
Tata Steel Defd. (79-5)	1850 0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	145 12
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (6)	168 0
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-8)	507 8
Belapur (9)	259 8
Shivrajpur (1-8)	40 0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	14 10
Premier Construction (4)	119 0
Tata Chemical	13 8
Tata Oil (1)	41 0
Indian Iron (6-12)	33 0
Bengal Steel (0-12-0)	23 2
British India Corp. (0-9)	9 0
India Copper	2 13
Wimco (11)	233 12
Alcock (28-2)	320 0
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Hydro (3)	156 0
Tata Power (25)	1610 0
Andhra Valley (30)	1433 12

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone (5)	59 4
Phoenix (6)	115 0
Indian Mfg. (40)	2950 0
Kurla XD	115 0
Colaba (12)	82 0
New City (11)	160 0
Minerva (12)	133 2
Bradbury	567 8
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	7 12
Bharat (2)	25 8
Mysore Defd. (4)	167 8
Madhavji (0-12-0)	26 0
Model Mills (12-8)	160 0
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	587 8
Vishnu Cotton (6)	197 8
Western India (40)	3005 0
Standard (15)	245 0
Sholapur (200)	3060 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	19 8
Hindustan Mills (40)	X.D.3410 0
Tata Mills (2-4)	52 8
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	240 0
Sassoon Silk (2-14)	36 0
New Union Mills (0-8)	18 8
Madhusudan S (2-8)	32 0
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	190 0
Raja Bahadur (4)	60 0
Berar	256 4
Victoria Mills	225 0
ELECTRIC (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	112 8
Ahmedabad New XD	107 8
Surat Electric (5)	136 14
Karachi Electric (2)	127 8
Broach (0-5)	6 6
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 3
Amalgamated (0-12)	11 8
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	27 0
Poona Electric Supply (5-2)	126 4
Bombay Suburban (3)	161 4
Jalgaon	10 10
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India (40)	2042 8
Imperial Bank P. (10)	505 0
Central Bank (1-8)	85 0
Central New (1-8)	83 8
Bank of India (4)	175 0
Union (0-5)	7 0
Baroda (2-8)	125 0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	35 0
United Commercial (1-8)	46 8
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	30 0
Hindustan Commercial	22 6
Mysore Bank (8)	865 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-9)	90 0
INSURANCE SHARES	
Oriental (125)	4960 0
Empire (10)	580 0
New India (2)	70 0
Jupiter (0-12)	12 0
Vulcan (0-10)	13 2
Indian Mercantile (2)	40 0
Universal Fire	8 14
B.I.C.	16 4
Industrial and Prudential	28 4
Neptune	7 0
New Great	18 4
All India General	10 4
RAILWAY SHARES	
C. P. (1-14) XD	110 12
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Steam (10)	252 8
Bombay Burma New (5)	168 12
Burma (Petrol)	1 8 9
Mackenzie (6)	90 0
Port Canning (3)	52 0
Kemp and Co. (30)	342 4
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	90 0
Industrial Invest Trust (5-12)	80 0
Dharamsey Chemical (4)	57 0
Mukund Iron	5 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	13 0
Alembic (15)	116 4
Supreme Industries	72 8
Bombay Uganda	67 8
Indian Cement (1937)	24 8
Walchand Nagar Industries (15)	155 0
United Motor	28 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	785 0
Hydary Construction	19 2 6
Mahamadi Steam	100 0
Gujerat Motor	26 14
Sardar Carbonic XD	750 0
Harvey Press	310 6
Estrella Batteries	30 0
National Rayon	70 8
Bombay Cycle	29 12
Jost Co.	73 12
Digvijay Cement	71 0
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6)	200 0
Andhra Valley (7)	1248-12
Tata Power (7-8)	1348 12
Hydro Electric (7) XD	132 8
Bombay Steamer (6)	220 0
Central India (5)	655 0
Swadeshi Mills	130 0
Vishnu Mills (7)	675 0
Laxmi	268 12
New Great Mills (5-8)	225 0
Podar Mills (4)	95 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	108 12
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	345 0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	135 0
Pre Construction First	102 0
Pre Construction 2nd Pref	98 0
Amalgamated	115 0
Habib	72 0
Tata Chemical	138 12
Walchandnagar	128 4
Jupiter	12 10
Supreme	100 0
Meyer	102 8
Mackenzie (first)	92 0
Mackenzie (2)	85 0
Ahmedabad Advance	127 8
Mysore Mill	41 0
Standard	98 0
Madhusudan	12 0
Khatau	99 8
Morarji	94 8
National Rayon	76 0
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952	101 4
Rubber Planting	
Bombay Steamer	98 14
Indian Hume Pip.	101 0
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Burma Corporation	3 0 6
New Victoria Mill	2 2
New Victoria Pref	4 6
Phalton (8)	118 12
Gold Mohor (20)	285 0
New Victoria Pref.	4 5
Sajjan Mills	115 0
Osmanshahi	120 0
Ajam Shahi	110 0
Air Services	5 0
Air India Tata	62 0
Hind Motor	6 8 6
Indian Steam	7 11

Indian Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

QUOTATIONS AT 1-30 P.M.

Tata Ordinary 352, Tata Deferred 1840, Indian Iron 32-11, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 24, Bombay Dyeing 940, Central India 231-4, Gokak 239-6, Kohinoor 318-2, Simplex 242, Swadeshi 265, Tata Power 1610, Associated Cement 167-8, Belapur 258-12, Bombay Burma (Old) 505, Scindia 14-10, Central Bank 84, New India 68, Tata 2nd Pref. 145

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

120 Ready Japan	6 10 0
150 Ready Japan	6 10 0
120 Ready Italy	6 10 0
150 Ready Italy	6 9 0
2/40 Staple Sept.	7 3 6
2/40 Staple Oct.	7 2 6

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

As pointed out before, local professional operators have manipulated the Silver Market and there was a sharp rise in prices. So far the new Board appointed by the Government has not taken any step to curb excessive speculative activity.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 182/8 and advanced at Rs. 183/2 on active buying bulls and short covering. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 183/6 and spot Bullion was quoted at Rs. 183/2. In the gold section business was restricted. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 112/12 and improved at Rs. 112/13. Ready Gold was placed at 112/13 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 76/4.

The market was steady and closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	183	2	0
Forward	183	2	0
Ready Gold	112	12	0
Forward	112	11	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

The local produce market was quiet today with a further decline in groundnut prices. Rajkot Castorseeds after declining at Rs. 230/12 improved at Rs. 232. Quotations in the local market were as under:

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh Quality	45	12	0
Madras	45	8	0
Bold Ready	44	12	0
October	42	14	0
November	41	14	0
Bold December	40	4	0
Oil Bombay Mills	24	12	0
Oil Railway Receipt	23	13	0
Oil October	23	13	0
Oil November	22	10	0
LINSEED			
Bold Ready	41	14	0
Ready Satna	41	0	0
Kanpur	40	14	0
October	42	0	0
Oil	22	8	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Bold Ready	34	8	0
Madras	36	8	0
Three Provinces	36	8	0
October	36	8	0
Oil First Pressure	19	4	0
Oil Bazar Quality	18	8	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

	Rs.	as	ps
2 1/3% 1954	98	15	0
2½% 1955	99	13	0
2½% 1961	96	14	0
2½% 1960	99	4	0
2½% 1962	98	15	0
3% 1976	95	8	0
3% 1955 Con.	96	6	0
3% 19b1/b4	101	0	0
3% 1953/55	101	8	0
3% 1957	101	5	0
3% 1959/61	100	11	0
3% 1963/65	99	12	0
3% 1964	99	11	0
3% 1966/68	99	10	0
3% 1970/75	99	5	0
3½% 1954/59	104	0	0
4% 1960/70	109	6	0
4½% 1955/60	109	12	0
4% 1958/68	112	4	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
2% Bombay 1962	99	3	0
2½% U.P. 1961	96	14	0
3½% Madras 1961	96	14	0
3% Bombay 1955	100	12	0
3% Bombay 1958	100	4	0
3% Punjab 1952	100	0	0
3% Madras 1952/53	100	11	0
3% U.P. 1952	100	8	0
3% C.P. 1952	100	8	0
3% N.W.F. 1952	98	8	0
3% U.P. 1961/66	99	8	0
MUNICIPAL			
3½% 1977	98	8	0
4% B.P.I.	109	12	0
4% B Municipality	109	8	0
5 % B. Municipality	113	0	0
6% B. Municipality 1954	112	0	0

Ahmedabad Shares

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 20.

Ahmedabad stock exchange closing today. Calico 284-12 Ahbika 309 Arvind 789 Defd. 1846 New Shorok 524 Aryo Spinning 327-8 Anil Starch 291-4 New Cotton 325 New National 380 Ramkrishna 212-8 Rustom Jahangir 75 Atul 72 Jupiter 261.

Calico opened 284-8 high 285-4 low 284 closed 284-12 Ambika opened 307 high 309 low 306 closed 309 Arvind opened 784 high 791 low 783 closed 789 Defd opened 1846 high 1849 low 1833 closed 1846 New Shorok opened 113 high 527 low 525 closed 524. Tone was strong.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Weekly Statement Of Affairs

The following is An Account of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended the 15th day of September 1950:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	23,20,29,000
Notes in circulation	1111,03,17,000
Total Notes issued	1134,23,46,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1134,23,46,000

ASSETS

	Rs.
Gold Coin and Bullion:— held in India	40,01,71,000
Foreign Securities	583,15,11,000
Rupee Coin	59,44,02,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	451,62,62,000
TOTAL ASSETS	1134,23,46,000

54.942 per cent.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 54.942 per cent.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Government	153,03,77,000
(2) Other Governments	16,29,78,000
(b) Banks	75,16,37,000
(c) Others	61,40,75,000
Bills Payable	5,10,87,000
Other Liabilities	7,00,65,000
Rupees	328,02,19,000

ASSETS

	Rs.
Notes	23,20,29,000
Rupee Coin	11,50,000
Subsidiary Coin	1,67,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
Internal	78,00,000
Government Treasury Bills	86,67,000
Balances held abroad	221,68,43,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	85,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	4,17,51,000
Investments	73,36,61,000
Other Assets	2,96,51,000
Rupees	328,02,19,000

MADRAS SHARE BAZAR

MADRAS, Sept. 20: (PTI3.

The following are todays' quotations in Madras share market:-

Three per cent Paper 96/9 three per cent 1986 96/6, three per cent 1970/75 99/5, three per cent 1966/68 99/11 three per cent 1953/55 101/8, three per cent 1964 99/12.

GOVT. OF TRAVANCORE: three per cent 1952/54 102/5.

GOVT. OF MADRAS: Three per cent 1956 100/1, three per cent 1959 100/-, three per cent 1960 98/9.

BANKS: Travancore 13/14.

PLANTINGS: Chembra 5/11, Cochin Malabar 7/3, Devashola 16/14, Ouchterlony 6/12, Peermade 56/8, Pullangode 1/13/3, Thirumbadi 2/14, T R and T Co. 7/7 Vaikundam 11/-.

TEXTILES: Buckingham 141/8, Do 7-1/2 per cent 186/- Cambodia 12/2, Coimbatore cm. 152/12, Do Pioneer 126/-. Do Spg. 54/-, Dhanalakshmi 248/-. Lakshmi 75/4, Do "A" 38/-, Metur 344/- Madura 36/8 Radhakrishna 193/-, Rajalakshmi 81/-, Ranga Vilas 50/-, Trav Rayons 5/1, Trichinopoly 14/-, Vasantha 112/12.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cement 77/-, F A C T 6/11, India Cement 15/12 Mettur Chem 5/15.

SHIPPING NEWS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

We give below the latest information of movements of Lloyd Triestino vessels during September.

Steamer "Timavo" due Bombay abt. 21/9 from Italy and sailing about 25/9 for Italy via Karachi.

Steamer "Milano" due Bombay about 24/9 from East Coast of India and sailing about 27/9 for Italy via Aden.

N. Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

Open market sales totalled about 300,000 ounces at unchanged 73 cents per ounce.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

MILLS

Apollo 3-1
Bharat 24-8 25-8
B. Dyeing 940 42-8 40 45 43-12
C. India 230-8 33
Century 255 56-4
Colaba 80-8 81
E. Textiles 243-12 45
Finlay 255
Gokak 239-8 40-8 40 40-8
I. U. Defd 1-13 1-13-6
I. U. Ord 11-8 11-10-6 11-9-6 11-11 11-10
Indore 107-8 5-10 7-8
Kohinoor 317-8 18-8 17-8 19
Model 161-4 60
Mysore 168-12 67-8
New Great 150-55
Podar 128-12
Simplex 240 54 51
Svadeshi 265 66 65 67
Tata Mills 52-4 53 52-8
Vishnu 197-8
Sassoon Silk 36
Scindia 14-10-6 14-9 14-10 14-9 14-11 14-10

BANKS

Baroda 125 26 25
Central 84 85
Central New 83-8
Imperial Old 1990 2060 42-8
Imperial New 487-8 508-12 5
India 174-8 75
Union 7
U. Commercial 46-8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 111-4 12-8
Ahmedabad New 107 7-8
Andhra 1433-12
Suburban 160 61-4
Surat 136-14
Power 1610
I. Mercantile 40
New India 69-8 70
Jupiter 12

STEELS

B. Steel 22-14-6 23-0-6 22-15 23-2 23-0-6 23-4 23-2
I. Iron 32-11 33-1 32-14 33-1 32-15-6 33
Tata Defd. 1836-4 33-12 43-12 40 50 42-8 53-12 47-8 50
Tata Ord. 352-8 51-4 53 52 54-8 52-12 54-8 54
Tata 2nd Pref. 145-8 45-12

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 320 18-12 20
A.C.C. 167-8 68 67-12 68
Belapur 257-8 59-8
B.B. Old 506-4 7-8 6-4 8-12 7-8
B.B. New 168-12
B.B. Petrol 1-9 1-8-6
B.I.C. 8-15-6 9
I. Bleaching 178
I. Copper 2-12, 2-13
I. I. Trust 80
Op. Const. 115-4 18 17 20 19
Shivrajpur 40
Tata Chem. 13-6 13-8
Tata Oil 41 40-8 41
Walchandnagar 156-4 58-12
Wimco 232-8 32-12

SPECIAL

National Rayon Ord. 70

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

B. O. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.

R. O Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 29.3? up to 6 Months.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/31 Ready.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/61/10 10th 12th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/6 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D 1/6 1/8 7th 9th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 60and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th-9th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buyings 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th-9th Month.

New York B. C. Rate T. T. Rs. 478 1/4 Montreal Rs. 450.

Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 478 1/4 Montreal Rs. 435.

Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 475 Montreal Rs. 431 3/4.

Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 472 1/2 Montreal Rs. 429 3/4.

Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 473 3/4 L/C. Montreal Rs. 430 1/2.

Parsi Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 7250.

Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 7250.

Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs. 7500.

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D D. Fl. 79.

Switzerland Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fcs. 90 1/4.

Belgium Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fcs. 1033.

Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Glds. 79.

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 83 3/4.

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 157.

Manila Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 238 3/4.

New York/London Cross Rate dol. 2.79 7/8 to 2.80 1/8. London/Afghanistan Cross Rate/Afghani Rs. not quoted London/Alexandria Cross Rate Pia 97 1/43/4 London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl 10.63-65 London-Bangkok Cross Rate Tel. 35. London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs. 139.90-140.10. London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36. London/Hong Kong Cross Rate 1/2 27/32-1/2 15/16 London/Iran Cross Rate Rl. 89.40-91.00 London/Java Cross Rate Fl 10-63165. London/Karachi Cross Rate 2/1.84-2/1.94 London/Lisbon Cross Rate Es 80.35 London/Manila Cross Rate Fes 5.60-65. London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 3/07 3/4 3.08 1/4 London/New York Cross Rate dol. 2.79 7/8-2.80 1/8 London Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98-20.02. London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 979-981. London/Prague Cross Rate K. not quoted London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/4 1/16-2/4 3/16. London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14/47-50 London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs. 12.23-12.26.

London Discts 3 Mos. 11/16 p.o.

London Discts 6 Mos. 7/8 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money: Call 3/4 per cent. 3 Mos. 1 per cent 6 Mos. 1-1/4 per cent 12 Mos. 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone: Easy.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Steady On Renewed Buying

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

The market opened quiet but closed decidely steady due to renewed buying. Prices in the speculative as well as in other principal stocks were firmed up.

Following are today's final transactions upto 3-00 p.m.:—

SECURITIES: three psr cent loan 1986 96-4 s lot., three per cent loan 1957 101-7 s lots, three per cent loan 1959-61 100-9, three per cent loan 1964 99-12 s lot.

BANKS: Imperial Bank conty 475.

COTTONS: Benares cotton 4-2, Cawnpore Textiles 10, New Victoria ordy. 2-1.

COALS: Burrakur 14-6, Central India 5-2, East Indian 41-14, Equitable 48-8, Kalaphaari 55, Raneegunge 8-10, s lot, Talcher 2-12, Western Bengal 6-3.

JUTES: Anlgo-India 311, Auckland 160, Bally 273, sl, Champdany 198, Gourepore 550, Howrah 36, National 27-8, Rtliance 26, Budge Budge 233, India 173, Presidency 7-3.

ENGINEERINGS: Braithwaite and Co. 9-14, Burn and Co. ordy 300, s lot, Indian Iron 33, Indian Standard Wagon ordy 90, s lot, Jessop and Co. 18-11 Marshalls 8-8, Steel Corp. 23-3.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corp. 3, Indian Coper 2-12, Sone Valey Cement 6-6, Calcutta electric 15-9, Aluminium Corp. 7-12, Angelo Bros 29-2, BIC 8-15 Calcutta Trams 19-14, Indian National Airways ordy 3. Jardine Hendehson 167 Martin Burn 17-5, National insulated Cable 11-10, Rohtas Industry ordy 5-9 British Burma Petrol 1-9, Titaghur Paper 26-12, Assam Saws 8-6, India Steamship 7-12.

SUGARS: Carew and Co. 9-3, Murree Brewery 5-4.

TEAS: Bisnauth 41-12, Dhunseri 9-8, New Samanbagh 16-4 ct., Singtom 14.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA Sept. 19.

KARNAK:	
November	89.90—370
January	90.15—305
March	90.35—205
ASHMOUNI:	
October	82.55—455
December	83.00—410
February	83.75—345
April	83.75—385
June	84.05—385

Brussels Stocks Steady

BRUSSELS, Sept. 19.

While the price structure was somewhat better today certain irregularity persisted. Little trading was done apart from sustained exchanges in Fabrinue drames, chowtchowticeres, geomine and union miniere. Losses were most apparent and the greatest weakness prevailed in electricity issues, textiles and particularly in colonials. Coals were irregular

AMERICAN MARKETS

TWO-SIDED PRICE MOVEMENT IN N. Y. COTTON

Wall Street Market Barely Steady

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

Prices fluctuated widely and erratically reflecting favourable war news with additional commission house liquidation and hedging meeting shortcovering and some mill demand.

Traders were uncertain over the possible impact of the Korean situation on demand for cotton goods while the further pressure on far-distants continued to reflect expectations of unrestricted acreage next year. Meanwhile a Washington trade report indicated that the ECA has issued a new cotton purchase credit of 3,270.000 dollars to Germany. In the afternoon prices fluctuated erratically reflecting occasional flurries of commission house liquidation and nedging against trade buying and short covering. The market closed barely steady with sales at 250,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	N. Y.	N. O.
October	40.85	40.60 bid
December	40.64	40.42
March	40.61	40.40 bid
March	40.61	40.40
May	40.26	40.12
Middling spot	41.70	40.65

New York Cotton December highest 40.77 at 10.42 Lowest 40.58 at 11.59 hrs.

Wall Street Market

The stock market on balance suffered the first setback after five successive advances but the amount of profittaking and other pressure was not alarming. Initial narrow indecision gave way to predominance of losses mostly fractions to one dollar. Caution pervaded most quarters attributed to the belief that even a successful prosecution of the Korean war was no guarantee that the international situation would be cleared. Rails continued to give ground grudgingly wil some support attracted by estimates that August earnings would show many good gains over August 1949.

At noon the averages were industrials 225.24 and rails 66.08. The market developed a firmer tendency in the afternoon and while many values were still under Monday's close, most were above the lowest for the day. Activity however showed no signs of quickening. The composite average rate finished with a mild loss. The market closed barely steady.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Telephone and Telegraph	151-7/8
Amerex Holding Co.	34-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	35-3/4
Chase National Bank	37-1/2
Firestone Tyre	73-5/8
General Electric	47-5/8
General Motors	94-3/4
Ingersoll Rand (bid)	73-1/4
International Nickel	34-7/8
National City Bank	44-3/8
My Central Railroad	16-1/4
Sinclair Oil	30-1/4
Socony Vacuum	23-3/8
Texas Co.	74-1/8
Union Carbide	47-5/8
United States Smelting	43-1/4
U.S. Steel Common	39-1/4
Western Union	40-1/4

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day 1,590,000. Highest and lowest U.S. Steel trading prices were 39-3/8 and 38-7/8 respectively.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

CHICAGO, Sept. 19

Prices were irregular with additional selling based on favourable Korean developments meeting short covering and commercial support. Flour mills purchased wheat as a result of improved domestic flour demand with a large Eastern chain baker credited with buying one million sacks. Soyabeans came under pressure reflecting the lower trend of cash edible oil and an expanding new crop movement while hedging and favourable weather had a depressing effect on maize.

CHICAGO WHEAT

September	2.20
December	2.25 3/4
March	2.29 3/4
May	2.28 3/4

New York Pepper Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

Following are today's closing prices: Spot 1.90 asked Old and New Contracts: Sept. 1.75 Oct. 1.75 Nov. 1.75 Dec. 1.70 Jan. 1.50 Feb. 1.50 all nominals. White spot 3.15 nominal.

London Pepper Quiet

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The market was quiet with slightly higher prices asked. Black Lampong September was quoted at 12sh 3d and white Muntok at 18sh 1-1/2d shipping weight and white Sarawak 18sh 7-1/2d delivered weight per pound cif basis ports. Malabar afloat was nominally 1,550 shillings and September shipment 1,425 per hundred weight cif United Kingdom.

Singapore Pepper Market

SINGAPORE, Sept. 19.

The pepper market was quiet with sellers ex-godown prices of black Lampong and white Muntok unchanged at 635 and 1,000 dollars per picul respectively.

London Stock Exchange

LONDON, Sept. 20, (PTI-Reuter): Prices were buoyant on the London Stock Exchange today.

The markets were stimulated by the removal of the prospect of early General Election following the Government's overnight victory on the question of Steel Nationalisation.

Advancing prices in most sections produced several features and gave a good start to the new trading period. British Government stocks were widely 1/16th to 3/16th up on small support while a moderate investment demand created useful improvements in leading industrials.

Oils quickly moved ahead under the lead of Anglo-Iranian and closed very firm. Mexican Eagles at 21-4 showed no change on news of receipt of third payment.

The market in Japanese bonds was erratic. Final prices showed little alteration on the day, after being sharply lower on Parliamentary statement doubting the possibility of an early resumption of debt service. German and other Europeans were firm.

Kaffir Developers opened higher and made steady progress to close around best. Coppers and Diamonds were in some demand.

London Stocks

LONDON, Sept. 19.

2 1/2 per cent British Consols	£71 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan 1961	95 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	108 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan on or after Dec. 1, '52	95 1/16
Chartered Bank of India	9 9/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	77 1/2
National Bank of India	32 5/8

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at (figure unreceived).

London Copra Easier

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The copra market was easier with demand small Philippines bulk was 265 dollars nominal, Straits Dutch East Indies fair merchantable delivered weight at £106-1/2 bid and £107 asked, Ceylon fair merchantable sundried was nominal quoted at £110. All per ton c.i.f. September-October shipment.

The coconutoil market was quiet Straits in drums at £155, Straits in bluk at £152-1/2 nominal, Ceylon in drums at £160 sellers and Ceylon in bulk at £156 sellers per ton c.i.f September shipments.

Paris Bourse Moves Narrowly

PARIS, Sept. 19.

Quotations were lower due to sales by overloaded operators. The international situation is regarded as too uncertain to permit of engagements by bourse circles which had recently participated in the upward movement. Apprehension concerning the new taxes and the reestablishment of a more tightly controlled economy also tended to limit purchases. Price fluctuations in the forward market were rather narrow but in a downward direction.

CHAGLA OPENS ARTS & CRAFTS EXHIBITION

Plea For Synthesis Of Beauty And Utility

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Bombay's Chief Justice Mr. M. C. Chagla today stressed the importance of a synthesis of beauty and utility in modern art while declaring open an arts and crafts exhibition organised by the "Rachana" studios, Calcutta, at the Taj Mahal Hotel this evening.

The Chief Justice said that after every country was liberated from foreign yoke, there was bound to be a renaissance in every aspect of cultural life and present-day artists were right in trying to revive the country's traditional mastery in art and handicrafts.

In the mechanised age of today, it was necessary that articles and productions of art should blend harmoniously in respect of beauty and utility.

The exhibition has been largely the result of the enterprising efforts of Shrimati Tagore of the "Rachana" Studios, and is representative of several pieces ranging from the Mohenjodaro period to the modern trends.

It will remain open at the Princes' Room in the Taj till September 29 between 10 a.m. and 8 p.m.

Jute Mill Lock-Out

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20 (PTI): About two thousand workers of a jute mill in Howrah were rendered idle today following declaration of a "lock-out" by the management.

Some of the workers, it is stated, were recently warned for bad production and this resulted in a stay-in-strike yesterday by about 400 workers. Following this, the authorities closed down the mill

POONA, Sept. 19. (PTI): Mr. N. G. Gore, Secretary of the Bombay State Socialist Party, today advised the Socialists to keep away from the 'morcha' which the Peasants and Workers Party had decided to lead against the Nasik session of the Congress.

TWENTY-EIGHT TEAMS FOR ROVERS CUP SOCCER

Tournament Commences On September 26.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Rovers Cup Football Tournament now in its Diamond Jubilee year commences at the Cooperage on Sept 26. Twenty-eight teams have been included in the draw. East Bengal, the holders are unable to make the trip, but with Sporting Union, Bhowanipur, Hyderabad, E. I. Railway, Wimco of Madras and Binny Mills the tournament will still show fruits of being a colourful one.

Bombay's hopes of trying to keep the trophy home in this auspicious year rest with Tata Sports. But I will not be surprised if India Culture League who are entertaining hopes of strengthening their side with players from other sides go a long way in the tournament.

Of course, there are three other sides that provide occasional shocks, locally Indian Navy, Bombay Amateurs and G.I.P. Railway. If the G.I.P. maintain their Inter Railway Soccer form they will certainly come up to the third round at least.

The following is the draw:—

TOP HALF

FIRST QUARTER: Sporting Union Bye 2nd round); B.E.S.T. vs Burmah-Shell; Kanpur (Bye 1st round); Hyderabad (Bye 2nd round); University vs Combined Div. II; Rabbani, Kamptee (Bye 1st round).

SECOND QUARTER: Binny Mills (Bye 2nd round) Indian Navy vs Bombay Amateurs; Raiders Club, Lahore (Bye 1st round); Tata S.C. vs Rajputana (Bye 1st round); Secunderabad (Bye 2nd round).

BOTTOM HALF

THIRD QUARTER: Presidents Estate, Delhi vs Sports Trivandrum (Bye 1st round); Wimco, Madras (Bye 2nd round); G.I.P. Railway vs Maharashtra: Raisina (Bye 1st round) Bhowanipur (Bye 2nd round).

FOURTH QUARTER: Young Men's, Delhi vs Rashid (Bye 1st round); E.I. Railway (Bye 2nd round); Allahabad vs I.C.L. (Bye 1st round); Aryan Club (Bye 2nd round).

G. B. POLICE WASTE CHANCE, BUT WIN

Pressmen Beaten In Junior Rovers Cup

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

By virtue of their 2-1 victory over "Times of India" Sports Club the senior string of Greater Bombay Police moved into the third round of the junior Rovers Cup Football Tournament at the St Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground, Parel, this evening.

Police were superior two ways and were worthy winners. They would have won by a bigger margin had Lazarus and Arjun not fumbled at the all important end. Right flankmen Misquita and Salunke gave a good account of themselves.

The Pressmen were lucky to take lead in the first three minutes after the start when Saxby converted spot-kick, to charge over a goal to the good.

After the interval Misquita restored equality for the Police. Midway through Lazarus scored the all important goal by making capital use of a pass from Salunke.

Earlier, without exerting themselves, Asbestos Cement 'A' easily accounted for Lever Sports Club by four goals to nil in the same competition.

Jimmy opened the account for Asbestos and Aboo netted twice to cross over with a three goal lead. Usman completed the tally.

POONA'S TEAM FOR 'VARSITY FOOTBALL

POONA, Sept. 20, (PTI): The following players have been selected to represent the Poona University in the Inter-Universities Football Tournament.

R. C. A. De Souza, V. A. De Souza, A. D. Sayed, D'Silva, D. S. Prasad, A. B. Jones, M. A. Barreto L. R. Chandgude, R. K. Puri, F. F. Pinto, E. E. Menezes, S. K. Ghose, G. A. Sharma, Tony Lobo, A. E. Erulkar and A. G. Antao.

HYDERABAD POLICE WIN REPLAYED FINAL

Rising Sun Football Tournament

MADRAS, Sept. 20.

Hyderabad City Police won the final of the Rising Sun Football Tournament today, defeating Sullivan Police, Bangalore, by one goal to nil.

A crowd of five thousand people witnessed the replayed final.—PTI.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage
5-30 p.m. Tata vs India Culture League (W.I.Championship-Final).
St. Xavier's Ground, Parel:
4-20 Little Pioneers 'A' vs. Ordnance Factory (Ambernath) (Das Cup)
5-30 p.m. B.E.S.T. vs. Khandoba Vijay (Satiranjan Shield)

TABLE TENNIS

Cricket Club of India:
5-30 p.m. Semi-Finals of Juniors Doubles: 5-45 p.m. Quarter-Finals and Semi-Finals of Women's Doubles; 6 p.m Sixth round of Men's Singles: 7 p.m Semi-Finals of Junior's Doubles: 7-15 p.m Quarter Finals of Men's Doubles: 7-45 p.m Quarter-Finals and Semi-Finals of CCI Plate.

XAVIERS LEAD ON FIRST DAY

Bharucha Wins Collegiate 200 m. Back Stroke Swim

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Inter-College Swimming Championships commenced this afternoon at the Mafatlal Hindu Swimming Baths.

St. Xavier's College at the end of today's programme lead the others with 22 points, whilst Elphinstone College with 16 points are not far behind. A. S. Bharucha of St. Xavier's put in a sterling performance, claiming first places in the 100 Ms Breast stroke and 200 Ms Back stroke, he was beaten into second place in the 200 Ms. Breast stroke by M. M. Irani of Podar College.

As every event is being decided on time, no heats have been held, the best timings in the different heats give the placings.

Vinod I. Mehta of G. S. Medical College made A. S. Bharucha fight for every inch in the 200 Ms Back stroke, and in a very close and thrilling finish just lost by the narrowest of margins.

The relay for men was another exciting race, but Elphinstone just managed to claim ten points over their rivals St. Xavier's.

The women's section seems to be monopolised by St. Xavier's, as they have already claimed 16 points, to Jai Hind's 5, and Wilson's 4.

The standard on the whole was rather poor, though tremendous interest was created due to the throngs of eager college enthusiasts who cheered their representatives.

The following were the results:—

100 METRES BREAST STROKE (MEN): 1 A. S. Bharucha (St. Xavier's) 1' 24". 2 D. D. Danthi (Wilson) 1' 27.5". 3 H. Daruwalla (Sydenham) 1' 28.5".

200 METRES BACK STROKE (MEN): 1 A. S. Bharucha (St. Xavier's) 3' 1.8". 2 V. I. Mehta (G. S Medical) 3' 2". 3 H. Daruwalla (Sydenham) 3' 14.4".

1500 METRES FREE STYLE (MEN): 1 K. P. Thakkar (Elphinstone) 25' 48.8" 2 L. B. Bhatia (St. Xavier's) 25' 59.8". 3 M. N. Bhatia (Elphinstone) 28' 32.9".

200 METRES BREAST STROKE (MEN): 1 M M. Irani (Podar) 3' 25.8" 2 A. S. Bharucha (St. Xavier's) 3' 26.2" 3 D. D. Danthi (Wilson) 3' 26.8".

(4 BY 50 METRES) FREE STYLE RELAY (MEN): 1 Elphinstone College (M. N. Bhatia, A. D. Joshi, K. P. Thakkar, S. Paingaonkar) 2' 10.5". 2 St. Xavier's College (A. S. Bharucha, L. B. Bhatia, D. S. Haji, M. Jain) 2' 12.2". 3 Sydenham (H. Daruwalla, Dinkar Mehta, J. S. Bharucha) 2' 16.8".

50 METRES FREE STYLE (WOMEN): 1 Miss V. V. Merchant (St. Xavier) 1' 0". 2 D. Bhathena (St, Xavier) 1' 2.2" 3. Miss K. M. Kale (Siddharth) 28 29".

DIVING FOR WOMEN: 1 Miss D. S. Kotwal (St. Xavier's) 21 Points. 2 Miss V. V. Merchant (St. Xavier's) 12 points.

50 METRES BREAST STROKE (WOMEN): 1 Miss Nargish Bharucha (Jai Hind) 49.8".2 Miss S. I. Mehta (Wilson) 52.2". 3 Miss N. T. Desai (Wilson) 59.5".

POONA LONG COURSE SWIM CANCELLED

Bombay Championships On October 3, 4 And 5

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

As the terms suggested by the Deccan Gymkhana were not acceptable to the Bombay State Aquatic Association, the Long Course Swimming Championships, which were to be held at Poona on 23rd and 24th of this month, have been cancelled.

At its meeting held yesterday, the Committee of the Association decided to hold their Senior Swimming Championships on 3rd, 4th and 5th October at 8 p.m. at the Back Bay Baths.

This meet will be the basis for the selection of Bombay's team for All-India Swimming Championships, which are to be held in Bombay in the second week of November.

The following are the events for the B.S.A.A. Senior Swimming Championships:—

MEN: 100 yds., 400 yds. and 1700 yds. Free Style; 100 yds. and 200 yds. Breast Stroke; 100 yds and 200 yds Back Stroke; 4x100 yds. Free Style Relay for teams; 3x100 yds. Medley Relay for teame; and Diving.

WOMEN: 100 yds. Free Style, Breast Stroke and Back Stroke; 4x100 yds. Free Style Relay for teams, and Diving.

A separate Diving Championship is to be held at a later date, the time and venue of which will be decided after receiving the entries for the same.

All entries close on Monday, 25th September, and should be sent on or before that date to Mr K. F. Golwalla, Hon. Secretary, C/o. Victoria Swimming Bath, Back Bay.

Banaras Soccer Final Drawn

BANARAS, Sept. 20. (PTI): The final of the All-India Kamal Kumar Football Tournament between Banaras National Sporting and Muzaffarpur Students Club ended in a draw today, each side scoring two goals

The match will be replayed tomorrow.

Tan Jin Eong Pays A Tribute

SINGAPORE, Sept. 20 (PTI): The standard of badminton in India is fairly high, said Tan Jin Eong, the Malayan player who, with A. Piruz, won the Cricket Club of India doubles and the Western India doubles championships this season.

Tan Jin Eong and Piruz returned to Singapore during the weekend from India.

They said that Indian players had facilities for learning the game in the way of indoor courts and training grounds.

"We were treated very well by everyone we came in contact with while in India" they said, "but we found difficulty in obtaining sufficient rice". Jin Eong added: "had we got used to the climate sooner, we would have fared better".

W.I. SQUASH STARTS TOMORROW

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Squash Championships of Western India, organised by the Cricket Club of India, and due to commence on Friday, 22nd September at the Club's courts, have attracted quite a number of enthusiasts of this popular indoor game which calls for the highest form of physical fitness.

No less than forty have entered for the men's event, including Rajkumar Narpat Singh the holder of the title, who is seeded number one. The women's, boy's and professionals event will be competed for by ten, seven and eight competitors respectively.

The following eight have been seeded in the men's singles:—

Rajkumar Narpat Singh, Major J. V. Pinto, F. P. Pundole, R.E.M. Mayne, D. S. Dalal, H. K Sethna, R. F. Moss and A. R. V. Peermahomed.

In the women's event, Miss Sheila Mahata and Miss Perin Nazir have been seeded.

ARD'S SUPRISE DEFEAT

British Professional Matchplay Golf

CARNOUSTIE (Scotland), Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Thirty-two second round matches in the British Professional Matchplay Golf Championships passed off today with only one major surprise. That was the defeat of Charlie Ard, British international and twice winner of the Harry Vardon Trophy for the best averages performance of a season. He went out by two and one to D. F. Smaldon a young Welsh assistant.

Flory Van Donck (Belgium) the only overseas player in the finals received a walkover owing to the withdrawal of K. McIntyre.

All leading British players won their matches among the chief of which were the following: Dai Rees (holder) beat S. W. Snott by three and two, Henry Cotton beat G. H. Chalk five and four, Dick Burton beat Eddie Whitcombe four and three, Jimmy Adams beat H. Weetman three and one, Max Faulkner beat John Jacobs six and five, Fred Dalay beat L. A. Davies four and three.

Hong Kong Beat Malaya In Triangular Table Tennis

SINGAPORE, Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter): In a three-days triangular table tennis match among Malaya, India and Hong Kong which commenced here tonight Hong Kong beat Malaya by five matches to nil. India will meet Malaya tomorrow and India will play Hong Kong on Friday.

ADHIKARI'S FINE INNINGS OF 61

Southern Command Cricket Championship

POONA, Sept. 20 (PTI).

A brilliant innings of 61 by India's test cricketer, Captain Hemu Adhikari and a breezy half century by Lieut-Col Khanna enabled the Southern Comm and to put up 219 in their first innings against the Bangalore Sub-Area in the first round of the Southern Command Cricket Championship today.

Major Sambu Singh of the Bangalore Sub-Area was the most successful bowler, capturing four wickets for 56 runs.

In reply the visitors had scored 77 runs for the loss of a solitary wicket Captain A. L. Khanna was unbeaten with 40, while Captain Naidu was sent back after scoring 31 runs. The match will be continued tomorrow and the day after.

SCORES

Southern Command 219 (Captain Adhikari 61, Lieut-Col. K. C. Khanna 50, Lieut.-General Rajendrasinghji 18, Major Sambu Singh 4 for 56).

Bangalore Sub-Area 77 for 1 wicket (Capt. A. L. Khanna batting 40).

Lucknow City Club Go Down Fighting

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20 (PTI).

Playing with seven U.P. "stars", City Club of Lucknow went down fighting to East Bengal in the quarter-final of the Delhi Cloth Mills Soccer Tourney today. East Bengal won by 2 goals to nil.

In a thrilling and lively encounter played at a terrific pace the exchanges were even till the last 20 minutes when East Bengal held sway and the Lucknow citadel underwent a severe onslaught.

Though Dhanraj scored both goals, he committed many mistakes and missed three 'sitters', excluding a penalty. As usual Ahmed Khan, inside-left, was the most colourful forward scheming all the moves, with Venkatesh and Appa Rao doing all the spadework for Dhanraj.

'Ted-Kid' Lewis Honoured

LONDON, Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter):—"Ted-Kid" Lewis, former world welterweight champion, and one of the greatest British fighters, was presented in the ring at the Empress Hall, London, last night with a miniature gold belt by George Carpentier, probably the greatest light-heavy-weight the world has ever known.

Carpentier, who made a special journey from France, for this Lewis Testimonial Fund Tournament, was given a tremendous ovation. Looking youthful despite his 50 odds years, he spoke to the vast crowd in French and English and described Lewis, whom he knocked out in one bout at the Olympia Club in 1922, as one of the greatest fighters that ever lived.

"Lewis and I fought a battle 28 years ago", Mr. Carpentier said, "and ever since then we have been the greatest of friends, for he was not only a great fighter but he was a great guy."

Mr. J. Onslow Fane, Chairman of the British Boxing Board of Control, presented Lewis with a illuminated address from the Testimonial Fund Committee and Terry Allen, the former world fly-weight champion, gave him an address from the Professional Boxers' Association.

West Indies' First Move For Davis Cup

GEORGE TOWN, British Guiana, Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter): The West Indies are to make their first challenge for the Davis Cup next year.

The West Indies Lawn Tennis Association announced they have made an application to Australia, holders of the trophy, to compete in the American zone of the competition in 1951.

Sam And Siloo Motiwala Put Up Game Fight

MISTRY EXTENDED BY BHATKAL IN C. C. I. TABLE TENNIS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

AN extremely thrilling mixed doubles encounter between the second-seeded Ossie Dyer and Miss Enid Bocarro and Sam Motiwala and Miss Siloo Motiwala resulted in a spectacular victory for the former pair this evening in the quarterfinal round of the Cricket Club of India Open Table Tennis Tournament.

Down two games, which they lost mostly due to unusually accurate display on the part of Sam Motiwala, Dyer and Miss Bocarro staged a magnificent recovery to enter the semifinal.

Getting excellent support from Miss Siloo Motiwala, who not only kept the ball in play, but also kept it out of harm's way, Sam made capital out of his consistent backhand drives. He was in top form, and neither Dyer nor Miss Bocarro could do anything to check the winning effort of Sam Motiwala. Dyer, who is undoubtedly one of the best mixed doubles player in the country today, fought back most doggedly to get the second and third game and equalise.

In the decider the two pairs went neck-to-neck till the very end, when at 18-all Sam and Siloo put three successive balls in the net, to lose the match.

Dyer and Enid now meet Khanchand and Miss Jaya Walawalkar in the semifinal.

Except for two matches in the fifth round of the Men's singles. In one N. B. Mitry, a seeded player was taken to full five games by the lefthanded Bhatkal, while in the other S. V. Gaokar paid the peanlty of turning a winning game, and went down to Somaya in five games.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES

FIFTH ROUND: S. K. Thackersey beat V. V. Prabhu 21-15 21-10 21-7; S. L. Shroff w.o. Kumar Ghosh; Y. S. Vyas beat A. I. Jacob 21-18 21-12 21-18; M. L. Lulla beat M. I. Parker 21-19 21-14 21-14; S. B. Jog beat R. H. Dawda 21-15 17-21 21-9 16-21 21-17; S. N. Motiwala beat K. K. Karanjia 21-15 21-10 21-7 O. Dyer beat B. Sen 21-17 21-11 21-14; H. M. Khanchand beat J. Ezekiel 21-12 21-11 21-13; V. M. Nadkarni beat M. V. Halady 21-13 21-11 21-16; B. A. Lalljee beat I. R. Joosab 15-21 21-14 21-11 21-13; D. H. Kapadia beat M. Hariharan 21-14 21-6 21-12; D. P Somaya beat S. V. Goakar 20-22 23-21 15-21 21-10 21-9; K. N. S. Narayan beat N. L. Bajaj 21-17 21-14 21-16; D. P Sampat beat P. S Sandhawalia 21-13 21-15 21-17; C. G. Velkar beat D. D Walawalkar 21-15 22-20 27-25; N. B Mistry beat D. N Bhatkal 21-11 21-14 17-21 14-21 21-12

JUNIOR'S SINGLES

QUARTER-FINALS: S. K. Thackersey beat L. A. Ramanana 21-13 21-19; C. P. Nayudu beat B. J. Bamboat 21-8 21-11; S. L Bajaj beat A. B. Dhadpale 21-12 21-16; M. L. Lulla beat S. V Merchant 21-7 21-12.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

QUARTER-FINALS: Mrs. Suhasini Joshi beat Miss Indu Desai 21-16 24-22 22-20; Miss Enid Bocarro beat Miss Silo Motiwala 21-12 21-5 21-15; Miss Saveed Sultana beat Mrs. A. Patel 21-9 21-12 21-10; Mrs. Gool Nasikwala beat Miss Dhun Sethna 21-12 21-16 21-14.

MIXED DOUBLES

QUARTER-FINALS: H. M. Khanchand and Miss Jaya Walawalkar beat S. L. Shroff and Miss D. Munshi 21-18 21-15 23-21; B. A. Laljee and Miss Saveed Sultana beat A. I. Jacob and Miss B. Mowdawalla 21-14 21-16 21-7; Y. S. Vyas and Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla beat J. S. Patkar and Mrs Mani Bharucha 21-18 21-17 21-14; O. Dyer and Miss Enid Bocarro beat S. N. Motiwala and Miss Silloo Motiwala 16-21 17-21 21-12 21-12 21-18.

Thiruvengadam To Play In Hindu Gym. Tourney

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

It is learnt that Thiruvengadam, the wellknown Madras table tennis player who recently won the triple crown in the South, including victories over V. Sivaraman and M V S Vittal the two Indian internationals, will definitely be playing in the P J Hindu Gymkhana Open Table Tennis Tournament, which commences on Monday, 25th September.

Thiruvengadam will be partnering Y. S. Vyas in the men's doubles event.

Entries for the tournament close on Friday, 22nd September at 8 p.m., and should be sent to Hon. Secretaries at the Gymkhana premises.

The draw for the tournament will take place on Saturday, 23rd September at 9 a.m.

Fairy Way Shapes Like A Winner

MOONLIGHT AND SHADOWS AND GOLD SPA SHINE

By Our Track Reporter.

POONA, Wednesday.

The following are the pick of the track trials:

TAN TRACK

MOONFACE (Chavan) had the narrow measure of PARKER PRINCE (Damodar) when covering six furlongs from 9 to 3 in 1 min. 20½ secs.

FOWZIA (Z. Khan) gave a fine display over a mile Timing 1 min. 49 secs.

GAY PILOT (Dhanvade) was in hand when covering six furlongs from 9 to 3 in 1 min. 23 secs.

BISHOP'S LOT (Hayyat) showed out from DELHI DURBAR (Damodar) and CINTRA (R.B.) failed to keep up pacing when the trio were out over five furlongs. Timing 1 min 6 secs

GOLD SPA (R.B.) held BIHARI (R.B.) The last four were covered in 52 secs. A noteworthy pair.

SHERIBEEN (R.B.) headed MALKA (J. Bhosle) and LUCKY GIPSY (R.B.) when negotiating six furlongs from 9 to 3 in 1 min 21 secs.

FAIRY WAY (Purtu) strode like a winner over 8 to 4 in 52 secs.

PRAMILA (Duffy), DOWNPOUR (Devaney) and SPRING CHICKEN (R.B.) lay in close order at the end of a gallop over eight furlongs from 9 to 1 Timing 1 min. 48½ secs

EMBARKATION (R.B.) did an impressive gallop over seven furlongs in 1 min 35½ secs

AAWAZ (A. Ahmed) was speedier than AZIZEH (Damodar) when sent over a mile He returned 1 min 50½ secs

STAR OF IRAN (R.B.) held BATTLE OUT (R.B.) and STAR OF AMERICA (R.B.) when negotiating a mile in 1 min. 50 secs.

GOLD STREET (Khade) had the easy measure of KRISHNA KAMAL (Shaikh) when covering a mile in 1 min. 50 secs. The former has vastly improved.

GITANJALI (Duffy) moved in hand when having the measure of FIRDAUSSI (R.B.) over a mile. She clocked 1 min. 50 secs.

REPAY (Duffy) finished in front of GALLOPING LAD (Jagdesh) when moving over six furlongs from 9 to 3 in 1 min 21 secs

FLIGHT OF FANCY (Raut) shook off AROMA (Shaikh) when doing a trip over a mile in 1 min 49 secs. Noteworthy pair.

SERENADE (R.B.) beat hollow CHOCOLATE SOLDIER (R.B.) when recording a splendid mile gallop in 1 min 46½ secs. The second-named is worth a flutter on Saturday.

RACE TRACK

Moving freely over a mile, CEYLAN (Shaikh) and COUP D'ETAT (Ghauskhan) clocked 1 min. 51 secs. First-named will be hard to beat on Saturday

FLOTILLA (Chavan) shaped better than PRINCE OF MAHAD (R.B.) when worked over a mile. He recorded 1 min 51 secs

SHORT STORY (Chavan) went better than KURLESHWARI (Mull Singh) when covering six furlongs in 1 min. 22 secs. Note Short Story.

REPRESENTATION OF RED CHINA

Indian Resolution Defeated

PERSIAN DELEGATE TO HEAD U. N. ASSEMBLY

FLUSHING MEADOW, Sept. 20. (PTI-Reuter).

THE United Nations General Assembly, at the opening of its fifth annual session here, yesterday rejected an Indian proposal that a Chinese Communist should replace the present nationalist delegate.

The Indian motion was defeated by 33 votes to 16 with ten absentions despite strong Soviet protests that the action was "illegal and incorrect".

The assembly adopted a Canadian resolution to set up a special committee of seven to study the question of Chinese representation.

Meanwhile the Chinese Nationalists will continue to be represented in the Assembly.

Britain, the Scandinavian countries, Pakistan, Burma and the Soviet bloc, together with Yugoslavia, had favoured the Indian proposal to recognise the Peking regime as th elegal Government of China.

The United States strongly opposed consideration of the question of Chinese representation" at this time."

The Assembly elected Nasrollah Entazam, Persia's Chief Delegate as its new President to succeed General Carlos Romulo of the Phillippines.

The Persian candidate received 30 votes against 22 for the only other candidate, Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan of Pakistan.

Benegal Rau (India) introduced the Indian resolution as soon as the Chairman had opened the session calling for a decision on who was to represent China.

SOVIET CHALLENGE

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky immediately jumped up and challenged the right of Nationalist China to sit in the Assembly and asked it to throw out Chiang Kai-Shek's representative.

Earlier M. Carlos Romulo, outgoing President had opened the session, attended by 51 nations, in the great grey and blue hall at flushing Meadow.

General Rumulo opening the session, told the delegates from 59 nations "more words" were not enough when "men are dying for the sake of peace and the United Nations".

NO MERE WORDS

"Men will hang upon the words we speak here. Yet experience will have taught them that mere words are a cruel mockery while men are dying for the sake of peace and the United Nations. They have a right to expect more much more than words Not by what we say but by what we do here shall their anxiety be allayed and their faith restored".

"The present session is the political equivalent of the military action which the United Nations forces are carrying out in Korea.

"The victory of those forces will eliminate the gravest challenge yet hurled against the authority of the United Nations. In anticipation of victory, the General Assembly is now called upon to establish that authority on the solid foundation of the moral force of world opinion backed by adequate military power. We have the means to do this by a creative constitutional act within the framework of the charter," Mr. Romulo declared.

"The Assembly's practically unlimited power of debate can be transmuted into effective action in moments of crisis, whenever the organ having primary responsibility of dealing with them is paralysed," he said.

Immediately after M. Romulo's opening remarks, Mr. B. N. Rau, head of the Indian delegation asked for the floor.

Mr. Rau said he had alread given notice of a resolution which he read to the entire Assembly He made it clear that he was not dealing with the merits of the resolution at present.

"I understand that two sets of credentials have been issued by two sets of auhorities for the representation of China".

REPRESENTATION OF NEW CHINA

Speedy Decision Needed

He said he had no doubt that a credentials committee would be appointed, but since the question of Chinese representation had baffled the various organs of the United Nations it was not to be expected that the credentials committee would be able to make a decision with less difficulty than the other bodies.

The question involved, he said is "unusual if not unprecedented".

"This question should be disposed of as soon as possible when the atmosphere surrounding this issue remains calm and the temperature is not too high. I leave it to you, Mr. President, to decide this question either by a point of order or by ascertaining the sense of the house."

INTOLERABLE

M. Vyshinsky said the presence of representatives from the "Kuomintang" group was an "intolerable situa- they did not represent their country but only the "remnants of a political regime."

Just before the Soviet Foreign Minister spoke, the President declared that this case was unprecedented and, therefore, the General Assembly should decide on its own procedure.

Also before the Assembly was a Canadian resolution asking for the establishment of a special committee to study the question of Nationalist China and report back to the Assembly later.

Mr. Edward Cardelj, Yugoslavia's Foreign Minister, seconded the Indian proposal, and stressed the importance of giving "immediate attention" to the question of Chinese representation.

U. S. OPPOSITION

Mr. Acheson opposed the Indian resolution on the ground that this was not the time for a "proper and well-considered decision."

He suggested that during the General Assembly session there would be many "orderly" ways to deal with the criteria in the case.

He asked the assembly to vote down the Indian proposal at once so as not to drag out the matter.

Mr. Benegal Rau declared that the Chinese Communist Government was "a sound and stable Government".

So far as India was aware, the Central Government of the Peoples' Government of China was the only Government that exercised control over the Chinese people and, therefore, that was the Government that would discharge China's duties and obligations under the charter.

Mr Percy Spender, Australian Minister of External Affairs, strongly opposed both Indian and Soviet proposals.

Dr. Oesten Unden, Sweden's Minister for Foreign Affairs, announced his support of the Indian proposal.

"I think that the Peking Government must be considered as the de facto Government of China", he said.

After Persian delegate, Musrallah Entazao had been elected President declared "we would be failing in our duty if we did not save the world from the catastrophe which hangs over it".

Delegates applauded loudly when he paid tribute to those who were fighting in Korea under the United Nations banner for "reestablishment of peace".

The Assembly adjourned until today.

'Own Your Phone' Scheme In Madras

MADRAS, Sept. 20, (PTI): Four hundred and fourteen telephone connections have so far been given in Madras City under the 'Own Your Telephone' scheme, it was officially stated today.

Upto September 12, 521 applications were received. The remaining 107 applicants are expected to be provided with service before the close of the year.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TANDON ON TRIAL

Shri Purshottamdas Tandon is, in certain very obvious and remarkable senses, an unprecedented President of the Indian National Congress. Never before had the Congress Presidential election roused such controversy as the present. The exception is the election of Netaji Subhas Bose for the second term. But whatever the intensity of passion that it evoked, what was involved in it was not the very fundamentals of Congress policy, principles and traditions. It is needless to go into the details of the conflict regarding Shri Purshottamdas Tandon's candidature. The background of it is too well known just as the past speeches and activities of Shri Tandon which provoked the controversy are well-known. Equally unprecedented, in the context of this controversy, is the Presidential address of Shri Tandon. It has in many essential respects and especially in respect of the most vital of all issues, definitely and strikingly belied expectations coming as a shocking disappointment to the Communalist and obscurantist sympathisers of Shri Tandon and a pleasant and welcome surprise to those who were for very good reasons of Congress principles and spirit deeply disturbed over his election. Shri Tandon was regarded, and with justice, as symbolising a vote almost of no-confidence in Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and all that he stands for. He has come out with an address which records a vote actually, if somewhat qualified, of confidence in Nehru and his leadership. Little or no opposition was expected from the new President on issues like Nehru's Foreign Policy. Shri Tandon supports it hundred percent. He also generally endorses Government's policy on Planning, Production, future of Indian Industries and controls. And he has declared himself a staunch champion of the principles of and programme of Sarvodaya.

But the pleasant surprise comes in the declaration of his political creed. On the issues of secularism and communalism Nehru and Tandon stood in the eyes of the country as representatives of two opposite ideologies, the one embodying the principles and traditions of Mahatma Gandhi's Congress, the other its reversal. Shri Tandon in this matter was the victim neither of an injustice nor of deliberate misrepresentation. He has now proclaimed himself as a full adherent of the Congress ideology and as standing four-square beside Nehru against those who would destroy the foundations of India's past, present and future greatness and who had joyfully greeted the Congress President as their ally and his election as the vindication of their own narrow and disastrous ideology. "Some Hindus", said the President, "after witnessing the developments in Pakistan may have the feeling that we should have a Hindu government in this country. This cry may be raised during elections. I would like to say here a few words on this subject and to give a warning according to my views of the matter." Here are some of those words which deserve to be widely noted:—

> "Those politicians who think of running the administration of this country from a communal standpoint should not lose sight of the different customs and traditions of this great land. Our State cannot be run on the authority of one fixed tradition or religious book. Even thinking on these lines will increase internal dissensions and weaken our administration. We have nothing to learn from Pakistan on this subject. Conscious intellect alone and not any book, can be the foundation rock of our country. Books and traditions will be helpful but they cannot take the place of reason. To accept reason as the basis of our action is itself the rejection of communalism."

As he also points out elsewhere "our objective is that Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Budhists, Jains, Parsees and Christians should form part of a single nation ..." It follows, therefore, that "our country should never now make the mistake of confusing culture with religion....." His arguments in favour of secularism, intellect and reason and his categorical assertion that "to accept reason as the basis of our action is itself the rejection of communalism" together constitute a crushing rejoinder and even blow to the votaries of what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru described as "communalism and revivalism".

But this very wholesome and healthy declaration of great import increases somewhat further regret and disappointment over Shri Tandon's obvious reluctance and hesitation regarding the Indo-Pakistan Pact. If Shri Tandon believes in the letter and spirit of what he himself has said in his Presidential Address, logically and morally he cannot but support it. He, however, is disparagingly sceptical about and even critical, of it. "Our Government", he said, "have entered into several agreements with Pakistan but they have not led to a solution of our difficulties. It seems to me that we shall have to be more firm in our attitude towards Pakistan." The question is: what kind of firmness? The Pact represents a principle of approach to, and dealing with, Pakistan. It is the principle of peaceful negotiations and agreement excluding armed conflict except as the very last resort when every national, international and human effort for peaceful settlement has failed. In fact this last resort is ruled out by Shri Tandon's own words in which he conjures the future of Indo-Pakistan relations even though not the immediate future. Here are those words:

> "The world is rising above communalism. All patriots among us have to be vigilant so that this poison of communalism does not spread here. I have the hope that in the course of time the progressive forces of the world will compel even Pakistan to rise above communalism and then with the psychological affinity between the two countries leading them to come closer to each other, no community will feel insecure in any part of the two countries. But this is a matter for the future.

This future is impossible of realisation at any time, near or distant, save through the principle and spirit of the Pact. And if "firmness" means what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself has accepted as desirable in certain circumstances, then why does Shri Tandon not commend the Nehru approach? His vision of the future which he conjures with such praiseworthy earnestness demands of him not carping refusal to see its achievements of the Pact, but an encouraging and even enthusiastic support to it as the method of dealing with Pakistan. It is, indeed, unfortunate that he should have chosen not to respond to the call of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for an unequivocal support to the policy the Prime Minister has been pursuing and which he has declared himself determined to pursue in the interests of both the countries and their people. To the extent that Shri Tandon has failed to do so, to that extent he has failed the spirit of his own Presidential words and to that extent he has failed in his profession of faith in Jawaharlal's leadership and in his own categorical acceptance of Mahatma Gandhi's legacy of principles and practice, the legacy of which Jawaharlal Nehru is the acknowledged bearer.

This is a failure of Shri Tandon on a fundamental matter of vital and immediate urgency—there are, of course, certain other issues like those of language and culture and, in some aspect, the solution of the refugee problem about which his opinions and suggestions call for critical comment later. But, it is extremely gratifying to note that what Shri Tandon has withheld from Jawaharlal has been given to him by the Subjects Committee overwhelmingly, in fact, almost unanimously. The Congress—for, we may assume that the Subjects Committee is the voice of the Congress delegates—has vindicated Nehru and voted confidence in him which, as we must repeat, is voting anew Congressmen's faith in and loyalty to, the Congress ideology and the spirit of the Father of the Nation. Congressmen have so far done well. But, let there be no mistake, they have placed themselves on their trial. They have to honour this rededication of themselves in wholehearted and unreserved implementation of the resolutions. It is also a test of Shri Purshottamdas Tandon as the President of the Indian National Congress. In the measure in which he rises above his personal prejudices in order to discharge the sacred and imperative duty of implementing and securing from the Congress organisations the full implementation of the Nasik resolution in that measure will he prove himself worthy of the Congress Presidentship and of the trust—redefined at Nasik and voluntarily accepted by him—reposed in him.

Thought For The Day

There is no better test of the excellence of a government than the efficiency of its judicial system, for nothing more nearly touches the welfare and security of the average citizen.

—LORD BRYCE.

Tete-a-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT

"The appearance of a weapon of war before the world's highest peace council apparently caught some of the members unawares. They went through the process of inspecting it with traces of selfconfidence. Before it reached Mr. Jacob Malik, however, the Soviet delegate walked quickly out of the Council Chamber into the hall. He told reporters that his action had nothing to do with the machine-gun. He had walked out because he could not understand French."—Reuter sidelight on U. N. Council debate on MacArthur's report.

* * *

In his rejoinder to the Subjects Committee debate on the main resolution, Jawaharlal said that those "so-called friends of the Hindu minority" who shouted from the housetops that Hindus could not stay in East Bengal that they must go to war against Pakistan were doing the greatest harm to the minority community.

Yes, but Jawaharlal doesn't understand them or their basic inspiration. He can't, of course, because he has always been deficient in the —er—virtue of enlightened self-interest and can't appreciate it in others.

* * *

What, Jawaharlal went on to add, the Hindu minority (in East Bengal) needed most was a sense of confidence and a spirit to resist all attempts to be pushed out. They had fought a mighty imperialist power in the past and had learnt not to flinch before odds.

Who had fought a mighty imperialist power in the past and had learnt not to flinch before odds. The people who are urgently asked to run away did, to be sure. But it is mighty unfair to insinuate, if Jawaharlal did insinuate, that the "so-called friends of the Hindu minority" were also guilty of it.

* * *

Mr. Chandavarkar, the Chairman of the Millowners' Association considers it "a matter of great surprise" that a public man of Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan's status should have made an irresponsible statement about Shri Morarji Desai and the origin of the textile strike.

We agree with Mr. Chandavarkar.

* * *

By the way, according to Press reports Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan left Bombay yesterday for Calcutta.

We are almost glad. We now feel that he would do better studying the Bombay strike situation in Calcutta than here lest his next discovery on the spot might have been that the workers and strike leaders were willing not to launch the strike but Shri Morarji Desai persuaded them into it.

* * *

Rumours have been persisting in unofficial quarters, says a Tokyo report, that North Korea has begun peace overtures.

If only North Korea had been wiser before the three months' long event.

'QUIT CYPRUS' MOVEMENT

From Our Correspondent

LONDON, By Air.

WHEN the delegates to the United Nations Assembly meet at Lake Success they will hear a lot about a new movement—the movement for the liquidation of British rule in Cyprus, a small island in the eastern Mediterranean. They will also add a new word to their vocabulary. The word is "Enosis", the slogan of the movement, meaning "Union with Greece."

The quit-Cyprus movement is not a movement for independence. It is a movement for union with Greece. The clergy and Communists, usually at logger—heads, are agreed on the question of "Enosis". The Communists consider the present regime in Greece a reactionary regime, but that has not affected their support of "Enosis". Britain's attitude is firm. "No 'Enosis' no self-government." The Cypriots resent British attitude and feel bitter. They attribute Britain's refusal to grant "Enosis" to her desire to retain the naval base of Antofagsta in Cyprus, now that Alexandria in Egypt has been lost.

CHEQUERED HISTORY

The little island has a long chequered history. It was ruled by the Persian and Roman empires. In 1571 the Turks acquired the Island from the Venetians and continued to rule till 1871 when Britain arrived on the scene. Under a treaty concluded with Turkey at the Congress of Berlin in that year, Britain obtained the right to occupy and administer Cyprus. When Turkey went to war against Britain in Novmber 1914, in the course of World War I, Britain annexed the island. Later the British Government offered to give the island to Greece if she entered war on the side of the Allies but the offer was turned down by King Constantine of Greece.

STATUS OF COLONY

When the war ended the large majority of the people of Cyprus, who are Greeks, demanded the right of self-determination and union with Greeee. But their demand was brushed aside. In 1925 Cyprus was given the status of a colony under a Governor with Executive and Legislative Councils. This did not satisfy the people. In 1931 there was a general rising in the island. Order was restored but severe penalties were imposed, including the withdrawal of the limited measure of self-government the people enjoyed and since then the people of Cyprus have had no Legislative Council.

REFORMS POSTPONED

Soon after Labour came into power in Britain it announced that a new constitution would be prepared by a Consultative Assembly, but question of "Enosis" and full self-Government were barred. The Assembly met, but could not make any headway. Meanwhile, the Archbishop of Cypriot Church, advocated the boycott of the Assembly. Whereupon the British Colonial Office produced its own proposals. These provided for the setting up of a Legislative Council consisting of four officials and 22 non-officials. The Council was barred from discussing the status of the island, and its powers were to be subject to the Governor's exercise of reserve powers. The proposals were adopted by the Consultative Assembly by a majority. But of the 11 members, who voted for the Government proposals seven were Turks and four independent Greeks. Of the seven who voted against the proposal and walked out of the Assembly five belonged to A. K. E. L., the leading nationalist party. Whereupon the British Government dissolved the Consultative Assembly and postponed constitutional reforms until its proposals were acceptable to Greeks. The fiasco of the constitutional enterprise, gave impetus to the union with Greece movement. The people abandoned the question of self-Government and concentrated on their demand for union. All the Greek parties, whether All the Greek parties, whether right or left, are in favour of "Enosis" The only people opposed to Union are the Turks who conto Union are the Turks who constitute about 20 percent of the inhabitants of the island.

PLEBISCITE HELD

Both clergy and Communists have launched national campaigns for union. Houses are decorated with Greek flags and "Enosis" can be seen painted on houses even in villages. Newspapers have been carrying on almost non-stop campaign for union with Greece. The strength of the movement is largely due to the support that it has received from the Church. In fact, it is the Church, that is the main leader of the movement. Recently under the auspices of ETHNARCY, supreme governing body of the Church of Cyprus, an island-wide plebisite was held on the question of union with Greece. After the private plebiscite, which resulted in favour of union with Greece, the eighty-year old Archbishop Makaries, head of the Orthodox Church in Cyprus that in "fulfillment of national demand" Britain should accept "Enosis". On getting unfavourable reply, the Archbishop announced that a delegation would leave for countries in Europe and U.S.A. to enlighten public opinion on the national demand of Cyprus. A delegation recently arrived in Britain, but failed to arouse interest.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Welfare State

The Working Committee resolution on the economic objectives of the Congress, which has been stressed as a "Welfare State" will be widely acclaimed, though it only follows the line taken by the Karachi Congress which indicated the economic set-up of Free India. The Committee has rightly emphasised the importance of increasing production, a point which is often forgotten by labour leaders who seek to promote the welfare of labour at the cost of the general community by sponsoring strikes and thus promoting conditions of scarcity. The Committe has pointed out that controls will have to continue so long as the present scarcity prevails, and this is a view-point which has been consistently urged by people who had watched with alarm the Government's brief experiment with de-control. It was good that the Committee reiterated this point, as a campaign has been started again that once controls are removed, everything will be rosy in the garden. The Government of India, which is in possession of all facts regarding our production, imports, and our consumption is the best judge in the matter, and no interest, except that of the country as a whole should be allowed to dictate policy in the matter of controls. The Committee's references to the Planning Commission recall a minor ripple some time ago. It is to be remembered the Planning Commission was the direct outcome of the directive of the Jaipur Congress. The Committtee has only reiterated the stand taken at Jaipur, and it should go a long way to silence critics who have been accusing the Government of disregarding the "saner counsel" of well meaning non-Congressmen.

National Health Insurance

The report in a contemporary that the National Health Insurance Plan is on the verge of collapse is disappointing. If such be the case, then, the logical inference is that the Employees State Insurance Corporation may have to be wound up. It is said that these developments are due to the objections raised by the Finance Ministry and the opposition of industrial interests in Northern India. The Finance Ministry, we are told, is opposed to the Health Insurance scheme on the ground that it would lead to increase in the cost of industrial production and consequently a rise in the price level. One wonders why these objections were not given careful consideration in the initial stage. It was the duty of the Finance Ministry to have made correct calculations in the light of estimated contributions to the scheme and of its possible effect on the cost of production and price level. Lack of such statistical data had led to all sorts of vague speculations, and no authoritative information has come from the Government on the subject, except for reports of postponement of the inauguration of the scheme from time to time. Abandonment of the scheme, if decided upon, will lead to withdrawal of the promises of certain benefits to labour, but its more serious consequence will be the financial loss to the country in the expenditure already incurred on the establishment and maintenance of the Corporation, if it is to be dissolved ultimately. In view of the importance of the scheme and of the expenditure incurred on it, the Government of India ought to issue a detailed statement so that the public can ascertain the exact position of the undertaking.

Displaced Persons

The debate on the Working Committee's resolution on refugees in the Subjects Committee revealed that responsible Congressmen are in no way behind others professing to champion their cause, in promoting their welfare. The Government of India is not in a position to make extravagant promises, as it does not want to raise false hopes. Nor are Government spokesmen interested in inflaming passions or making political capital out of their sufferings. Naturally, what has been done for the refugees certainly falls very much below what should be done, but it is not due to indifference to refuse interests. Speakers at the Subjects Committee referred to the need for a quick settlement of the Evacuee Property problem, but this, as Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain pointed out at the fag end of the debate, is also engaging the attention of the Government who have called upon refugees to furnish claims of their loss. Mr. Jain referred to the impracticability of levying special taxes for refugee relief. The point that emerges from the debate, however, is that the people in general should do much more for the refugees than the Government, and Congressmen in particular have got to educate the public, which, as one member pointed out during the debate, has begun looking upon the refugees with some ill will. It is time that the refugees are absorbed in the body politics, and the suggestion made during the debate that citizenship rights should be extended to them immediately deserves immediate implementation.

Manpower In Villages

One of the resolutions passed by the Congress Working Committee said, "The Congress is of the opinion that in all schemes for increasing the production of wealth in the country. It is essential that the vast man-power in the villages should be progressively utilised Employment should be given to the millions who have no land to cultivate or whose holdings are so small as to leave much time at their disposal for other gainful employment. This resolution goes to the root cause of our poverty and if effective steps to provide employment are taken, there is no doubt, this country will be soon in line with other rich nations of the world. However, to provide employment to millions need huge finances and well chalked out plans. So far the existing industries provide some employment to the most needy who have left their village homes and established themselves in cities. The Government has regulated wages for city workers on the basis of the cost of living. There is also a provision for bonus payments and dearness allowance, medical help and few other necessities but consideration should also be given to provide similar facilities for villagers, who get employment either through "gram udyog" or home industries. Unless sufficient impetus is provided in any new plan to implement the above resolution, it will be difficult to make any important progress Moreover the Government has to do away with illiteracy which exists in villages The problem of education must have its due place in planning. Each man must know his responsibility to himself and the country and education is the only medium to create an atmosphere which will help considerably in increasing the wealth of the country.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Socialist Defiance Of Bans

I have seen several letters appearing in your columns, criticising what I said in reply to your comments regarding the conduct of the textile strike and the defiance of bans on meetings. There is hardly any new point that needs an answer but there are a few misunderstandings which ought to be removed.

The Socialists object to the bans because they consider these to be needless and unjustifiable. This view is shared by many including some newspapers. Since the bans are considered to be unjustifiable and an encroachment on civil liberties, for those who hold that view their defiance is the only means to protest against them. Whatever your correspondents might say the fact remains that the Socialists, whenever and wherever they defy these bans, take enough care to see that their defiance is peaceful. The fact that out of some twenty occasions of such defiance there has not been any violence at more than two places, is enough to establish the peaceful nature of the programme, as well as the behaviour of the crowds. On one of the two occasions a group of Communists who were determined to create trouble did so, but the exposure of their behaviour and its public condemnation has improved matters since then and there is no more repetition of those tactics since people themselves will not tolerate it.

The idea that the Socialists want to force the police to open fire by organising such defiance and thus give a bad name to the Congress Government is too fantastic. And the police at any rate are aware of what happens on these occasions. If your letter writers take the trouble of contacting the police and ascertaining facts from them I am sure they will know the truth of the matter. These defiances have been as peaceful and organised as any in the past conducted by Congress in the days when that organization was fighting for freedom and civil liberties. So far as the strike is concerned however much some people might try to dub it as violent or maintained by resort to intimidation they will not succeed in that attempt because its peaceful nature is so obvious compared to any other strike of the same magnitude in the past. Excepting perhaps those who may be new to the city and therefore unaware of what used to happen in the past on such occasions, no one else will, refuse to admit it. The idea that over 200,000 workers have been intimidated by the Socialist workers is equally fantastic and only those who are far removed from realities may persuade themselves to accept that suggestion. I am aware of the list of names published by the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh of persons alleged to have been assaulted, and I still maintain that merely publishing the list does not prove the charges and to this day they remain as unsubstantiated as they were on the day they were levelled.

The complaint about the Home Guards is the indiscriminate firing in which they indulged, on the 31st of August. It is no use merely repeating that they did so in self defence. The police also were there on duty on the same day, at the same time, in the same area and handling the same type of crowds, and any one who compares carefully the figures given in the Government note about the number of rounds fired by the police and the Home Guards respectively he would not fail to note the difference. The proportion I may point out is almost one to ten. It is for this reason that people find it difficult to be satisfied with a mere magisterial inquiry in the matter, and demand a proper open judicial inquiry. There are any number of people who in that case would come forward to give evidence and enlighten any one about the manner in which the Home Guards unfortunately behaved on that day.

If there is any idea that I am opposed to the very presence of police for Bandobast at any place where large crowds are expected to collect, it is far from correct. What I have objected to is the manner in which the Home Guards were employed on that day. The concentration of the major portion of armed might in one area and the manner in which Home Guards carrying pointed bayonets were saddled on either side of tram drivers was the cause of provocation. And if their behaviour would have been what was the behaviour of the police on the same day surely there would have been less trouble and perhaps no loss of life or limb.

So far as the presence of the police on such occasions is concerned no one objects to it and let me say it to the credit of the city police at least, that one notices a distinct change in them in the post freedom era and they have evolved commendable methods of dealing with different types of crowds. I am merely repeating here what my other colleagues and myself have publicly stated on former occasions. We are looking forward to a day, and hope that it will not be very distant, when Indian police will not find it difficult to enter a crowd of any size without carrying any weapon as the London Bobby does and is proud of it. Even during the present strike there have been cases when police officers have entered big crowds without any arms, and handled the situation creditably for they knew that the organisers were there to help them in maintaining good humour and nothing untowards would happen. Things in this city and perhaps in the country too are developing in a different manner from what some of your letter writers seem to imagine. And the signs are by no means unhealthy. Let us not lose faith in our own people.

—M. HARRIS.

Co-Operative Housing

Having destroyed private enterprize who built for others by unjust taxation and penal legislation, necessity has compelled strange bed fellows and a sort of enforced so-called co-operative housing has come into being. It is a misnomer to call this enforced partnership of tenant owners of tenements as "Co-operative Housing", since by its very nature and inception the essence of co-operation and mutual goodwill are lacking in the partnership, when in most cases the building contractor sells individual flats to highest bidders irrespective of their consent, compatibility, race or religion.

How this novel experiment will eventually fare time will tell, but it is hardly fair to boost it at the expense of the general tax payer by giving it concession in taxes or loans at cheaper interest.

—V. M. SARAIYA.

Cross-Word Puzzles

A reader of your paper, while referring to crossword puzzles in your issue of the 16th inst. has in a way, hit the nail on the head. But many of us, it seems to me, look at the general question of gambling, from a wrong angle.

Suggest a gamble to the so-called cultured and they will raise their eyebrows at the word. And why? Because they have been deluded by the name and have forgotten the basic principle underneath.

Gambling can be divided into two classes—the higher and the lower. The former deals with that type where the greed for money predominates; the greed for money involves also greed for power and fame. This type breeds violence and should be curtailed by the Government. Liberty does not mean, however, the liberty to spread the germ of avarice and profit; neither does it mean the liberty to bring on discomfort and hardships on another, whether it be a family relation or a partner in a game of hazard.

Commonsense crosswords fall in this type only if it is used as a means of exploiting or as a get-rich-and-grab scheme. And unfortunately, many of us have made it so which can be seen from the amount of journals and pamphlets (giving sure bankers) on this subject. If it is used as a means of recreation, it is indeed an healthy mental exercise and such gambling—it is still gambling for chance or luck still predominate—is harmless. It stimulates the mind and diverts our thoughts into healthy channels, at the same time bringing a reward for our efforts.

But so long as this condition is violated and the main purpose destroyed, then so long should it be stopped for it then becomes the parent of dangerous elements.

—MRS. PIROJA J. BUXEY

Fishplates As Scrap?

With reference to the recent Press reports regarding Causes of Railway Accidents, wherein it was mentioned that thieves were taking away fishplates and selling them to the Engineering Concerns, I would like to state that this business would never be profitable to the Engineering Industry since each fishplate would weigh about 28 lbs. costing about Re. 1 as scrap. Moreover, they cannot be used as scrap in Foundries either as steel or cast iron. They have to be cut into pieces before they can be used. Also, cast iron foundries will not use them as raw material, because pig iron is available at Rs. 110/- per ton, and scrap is also available at about the same price and it is not remunerative for any Foundry to use fishplates as scrap.

The report of the Kanpur Railway Police is, therefore, not believable.

M. DE MELO.
Secretary, Engineering Association of India.

Governor-General Of South Africa

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 20, (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Ernest Jansen, leader of the Nationalist (Government) Party in Natal, will be appointed Governor-General of South Africa when Mr. Gideon Brand Van Zyl retires at the end of the year, the Government paper, "Die Burger," stated today.

Dr. Jansen, a staunch Republican, is Minister for Native Affairs and a former Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Prime Minister Daniel Malan told a Nationalist Party Congress in Durban last night that the announcement of the new Governor-General's appointment "must in the first place come from His Majesty the King." It would be improper for him to announce it himself, he said.

Australian Premier's Warning

CANBERRA, Sept. 20. (PTI-Reuter): Australian Prime Minister Robert Menzies, in a national broadcast tonight said "the only hope we have is to prove to the potential enemy that, putting the atomic bomb entirely on one side we are as ready and as strong as he.

"Let us come out of our self-delusions," he said "Time runs in our favour only if we use it well."

Australia's defence policy, Mr. Menzies said, must be part of a world democratic defence policy or it would be nothing.

Section 144 in Cachar

KARIMGANJ, (Assam), Sept. 20, (PTI): Apprehending breach of the peace in the tea garden areas, the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar has promulgated an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C banning the assembly of more than four persons and carrying of lathis, daggers and other weapons. The order will remain in force for two months.

The order followed the strike threat given by certain tea garden labourers.

Plea To Compensate Refugees

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE PASSES RESOLUTION

GANDHINAGAR, Sept. 20, (PTI).

THE Subjects Committee of the Congress today passed the resolution on Displaced Persons with an overwhelming majority, only three voting against.

The Committee will meet again at 9-30 p. m.

Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani who had not finished her speech yesterday said that the need of the hour was to increase the tempo of Rehabilitation work. Government machinery worked in a slow, halting manner. She could not say how this work could be speeded up. It was for the Rehabilitation Ministry to devise means of speeding up the work. There was need for public support in this cause. Public sympathy for the refugees had been waning of late.

A very important and difficult question relating to refugees, she said, was that of evacuee property. If it was solved, the refugees could be more speedily rehabilitated.

She appealed to the State Governments not to treat their responsibility towards refugees as something that had to be done to oblige the Central Government.

REINTRODUCE SALT TAX

Mr. Achal Singh (Uttar Pradesh) proposed imposition of a rehabilitation tax for a temporary period to raise funds to rehabilitate the refugees. The salt tax, he said, could be reintroduced for the purpose

Sardar Gurmukh Singh Musafir (Punjab), urged that if the problem of evacuee property was not solved within six months, Government should reserve every year a responsible sum to give compensation to the displaced persons in proportion to the properties left by them in Pakistan.

Sardar Gurmukh Singh Musafir said that if the resolution was passed in its present form under the presidentship of Mr. Tandon, the hopes of the refugees would be dashed to the ground. The resolution gave the impression that the question of rehabilitation depended on what Pakistan did or did not do. If Pakistan postponed consideration of the relevant issues, it would mean that the refugees would not be rehabilitated till then in India.

CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS

Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh (West Bengal) wanted that the resolution instead of saying that the Government had given relief to "a substantial proportion" of the displaced persons, should state relief had been given to "a portion of them." He also wanted full citizenship rights to be given to displaced persons coming over to India before September 30, 1950, so as to enable them to register themselves as voters in the coming elections.

Forty lakhs of refugees had come to West Bengal, six lakhs to Assam, and two lakhs to Tripura, Mr. Ghosh said. "Out of these, three or four lakhs only have been partially rehabilitated in West Bengal, not even ten thousand in Tripura, and not even a lakh in Assam."

If the refugees were given full citizenship, he said, discontent among them would grow less, as they would be able to appreciate the difficulties of Government.

Mr. Ram Saran Mitter (Bengal) said Government should consider it their direct responsibility and duty to compensate the refugees and provide suitable avenues of employment to them. These two questions should not depend on the results of the talks between India and Pakistan, which might or might not succeed. Compensation could be paid even in instalments, but a beginning should be made soon.

Mr. Phakir Ch. Roy (Bengal) urged enfranchisement of all refugees who had come to India and settled there

Mr. Narendra Nath Sen (Bengal) wanted that instead of the problem being referred to a Tribunal in the event of failure of Indo-Pakistan talks, the Government of India should take upon themselves the responsibility of taking "all necessary steps" to solve the problem

COMPLACENCY ALLEGED

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena (Uttar Pradesh) suggested that the Rehabilitation Minister should be a full-fledged Cabinet Minister He should be entrusted with all power to give rehabilitation work top-priority. The activities of the Provinces relating to rehabilitation, which were at present "bound up in red tape" should be speeded up.

As the resolution stood, it created an "impression of complacency" on the part of the Congress.

Mr. Krishnanand Swami (Mahakoshal) said that a Tribunal to settle the evacuee property should be appointed immediately. An outside authority acceptable to both India and Pakistan, he said, should arbitrate and its award should be final. Pakistan was "not interested in solving the evacuee property dispute," as she had come into possession of property worth crores of rupees which "she will not like to part with." An Indo-Pakistan Tribunal, as proposed, would therefore, never materialise.

Dr. Choitram Gidwani, who spoke on the resolution with the special permission of the President, urged the imposition of a special "Liberty Tax" or "Rehabilitation Levy" to raise funds for the rehabilitation of refugees. The present funds allotted by Government, he said, were too insufficient even for the relief of displaced persons. Unless the Government found additional funds by way of taxation, the rehabilitation of about one crore of refugees would become impossible.

Dr. Gidwani said lack of adequate relief for displaced persons have driven many of them to physical and even moral degradation. "Refugees faced terrible suffering and some refugee women had to lead dishonourable lives according to reports. They did this because lakhs of refugees had not been rehabilitated and lived on the pavements," he said.

Mr. Abdul Gaffar Khan supporting the resolution said people should fully co-operate with Government in the work of rehabilitation. The plight of refugees could only be realised by those who had actually suffered. He knew it well as he himself had at one time been reduced to a position of a refugee.

Mr. Gaffar Khan condemned "reactionary communalists" who, he said, were trying to "put a spoke in the rehabilitation wheel of Government."

Mr. Manchershah Awari (Madhya Pradesh) wanted refugees to be given employment in Government service.

GOVERNMENT ASSURANCE

Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, Rehabilitation Minister, said that the Government had accepted in principle the demand for payment of compensation. For that reason, it had issued a communique calling upon all refugees to send in their claims of property left behind them. The claims were specifically required to give them compensation. Details had not yet been announced of how compensation would be paid, but this could not be done in the communique, he said.

Referring to the over-all problem of rehabilitation, Mr. Jain said that ultimately rehabilitation would depend on the successful solution of the evacuee property question. It was strange that these refugees had left their property in areas which formed part of another country and could neither dispose them of or enjoy any other benefit from them. They were still the legal owners. This was true of both Hindu refugees who had come over from West Pakistan and the Muslims who had gone over from East Punjab and parts of Rajasthan.

The Government, Mr. Jain said, was trying its best to find funds for rehabilitation work. But ultimately the rehabilitation of refugees would depend on the solution of the question of evacuee property. He would, however make this clear that in payment of compensation, it might not be possible to pay the rich refugees full compensation for their property or restore to zamindars all the land they owned earlier

All doubts should be laid at rest, regarding the question of compensation, he said. It would be paid whether a settlement with Pakistan was made or not. They would of course try to arrive at a satisfactory solution with Pakistan on the question of exchange of property, and insist on payment of the difference that might be left over to be paid by either party.

Sardar Pratap Singh replying to the debate, denied reports of refugee women resorting to prostitution to escape hunger and misery. He said that Prime Minister Nehru had personally verified some reports and found them untrue.

Sardar Pratap Singh said it would be impossible and impracticable to levy any additional taxes for raising funds for rehabilitation under the present state of their economy.

Acquisition of citizenship rights involved certain qualifications and in course of time, most of the refugees would automatically get it, he said. He appealed for withdrawal of all amendments and said the original resolution was "comprehensive" in itself and its efforts should not be marred by exaggeration and emotion.

The original resolution was put to vote and passed by an overwhelming majority, all the amendments having either been rejected or withdrawn

Stop Press

THATTE ARRESTED

GANDHINAGAR, Sept. 20 (UPI): Shri L. G. Thatte, General Secretary of the former Anti-Pakistan Front, along with his colleagues, was arrested by the police at the Deolali Railway Station today and sent back to Bombay.

He had planned to reach Gandhinagar today with a batch of volunteers and to undertake a fast at the main gate of Gandhinagar during the Congress session.

Industrial Disputes Act Extended To Hyderabad

SECUNDERABAD Sept 20, (UPI): The Government of India's Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 has been extended to the Hyderabad State. The State Government has appointed conciliation officers for promoting settlement of industrial disputes arising within their jurisdiction, says a press note

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

Previous Closing	40.64
Today's Opening	40.61
Difference	—3
Today's Closing	40.79
Difference	+15

The Battle For Seoul

(Continued from page 1.)

nese-built defences within the city. They were also said to be digging new defences on the surrounding hills. The defenders of the city have been identified tentatively as two regiments of the North Korean Eighteenth Division.

American sources said 3,000 Communist prisoners had been taken in the drive on Seoul up to 10 a.m. yesterday.

On the southern front, United Nations forces were moving up from Waegwan, which they captured yesterday, towards Kumchon, the next objective in their drive north-west along the main Pusan-Seoul highway.

Among the foremost advance units were men of the American Twenty-fourth Infantry Division who remembered the painful experience of their southward withdrawal along the same road.

WASHINGTON: The United States Army announced today that South Korean Marines have landed and established a beachhead at Sanchon on the east coast of Korea, opposite Seoul.

PHILIPPINE TROOPS

Philippine combat troops completed their first landing at an undisclosed Korean port on Tuesday, according to an official communique broadcast by Pusan Radio.

ATHENS: The Greek contingent to join the United Nations forces in Korea will be ready to leave in a month, Prime Minister Sophocles Venizulos said last night. According to the Athens news agency, the Greek unit would be made up men now on the active list who volunteered.

Cholera Cases In Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 20: Seven suspected cases of cholera have occurred in the Saraspur locality of the city it was reported yesterday night. Due to widespread damage caused by the heavy rains and floods the victims have been removed to hospital and the municipal authorities are

Pant Praises Nehru's Foreign Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

members of the Reception Committee and distinguished visitors on the left and the press on the right.

There were loud cheers as members of the Working Committee arrived in a procession, led by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the retiring President, and Mr. Shankarrao Deo, the General Secretary. Immediately behind were Pandit Nehru and Mr. S. K. Patil. Mr. Tandon was in the rear.

The proceedings began at 2-45 p.m. with the singing of the "Vande Mataram" in chorus by girl volunteers.

WELCOME

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. B. S. Hirey, then welcomed the delegates.

It was appropriate, he said, that when the Congress was striving to establish "Ram Rajya" it should be meeting near Panchavati, where Rama and Sita had lived during the period of their exile.

Many vexing problems confronted the country, and the people should strive to solve them at the earliest in a planned and resolute manner, Mr. Hirey said.

"The Father of the Nation taught us", he added, "that we can certainly solve many of our problems without Government aid. We have to establish a Republic on the lines of a co-operative Commonwealth, and this will be realised only by constitutional and peaceful methods.

"A classless and casteless society, according to the ideals of Sarvodaya, is still to be evolved", Mr. Hirey said. "Our aim is not merely to capture power. We have been taught to utilise the power that we would get for the creation of an ideal society. And, therefore, our concern should be to known our duties and responsibilities. Social progress can never be imposed by an individual or a party, however strong the individual or the party may be. Those who do not reckon with the time are swept off. That is nature's law."

Turning to the President and to "my beloved leaders", Mr. Hirey said that on them had fallen the responsibility of making good the irreparable loss of "the affectionate and confident leadership of the Father of our Nation."

He said: "We are looking to you with very great hopes that at the end of this session all doubts will be dispelled and we shall return with a new light and a new inspiration. It is my most ardent request that all of you in one voice should give us further guidance."

After the speech, Mr. Hirey garlanded the President, Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon, on behalf of the Reception Committee, while the entire gathering cheered. The President was led to the rostrum by Mr. Hirey and Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Central Minister and well-known Maharashtrian leader.

Mr. Tandon then delivered his presidential address in Hindi, slowly and deliberately.

TWO-AND-HALF-HOUR ADDRESS

Mr. Tandon took two-and-a-half hours to deliver his presidential address in Hindi. He was frequently cheered. He used English words occasionally to explain difficult Hindi expressions.

The President then spoke in English, briefly summarising his address.

Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, Congress General Secretary, read out messages from Indian associations abroad, including those in South and East Africa, Ceylon and Mauritius.

The Congress adopted the condolence resolution and the resolution sympathising with those who have suffered from natural disasters in Assam and elsewhere. Both were moved from the Chair.

Delegates stood in silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant then moved the resolution on foreign policy.

PEACE & FREEDOM FOR ALL

Moving the resolution, Pandit Pant said the foreign policy pursued by Government today was one that was set up by the Congress even while it was fighting for independence". Our foreign policy is based on peace and freedom to all nations in the world", he declared.

Since India achieved independence, Pandit Pant said, she had assumed tremendous responsibility both internally and externally. In order that her prestige might be known to the outside world, she had established diplomatic relations with a number of countries. Many countries had already established their embassies or consulates in India.

"The foreign policy pursued by our Prime Minister", Pandit Pant stated," has enhanced our prestige in the world and we occupy today a place of honour in the comity of nations. The world has begun to heed our advice and Asian countries look up to us for guidance. This increases our responsibility all the more.

NO POWER POLITICS

Pandit Pant said that India's Prime Minister had laid emphasis on the necessity for India to produce an independent foreign policy as a free nation. This policy had kept our country away from "power politics."

On the Korean issue, Pandit Pant said that India's policy was one of opposing aggression wherever it might be. No sooner the Security Council took up the issue, than the Indian Government instructed their representative on the Council to accept the resolution calling upon North Korea to withdraw from South Korea. They also agreed that North Korea was the aggressor. "But Pandit Nehru was anxious that conflict in Korea should not spread to any other part of the globe. To this end he had already made efforts and would continue to do so."

Referring to the question of admission of Communist China Pandit Pant said: "India has taken up this question not only in the United Nations but also with other great powers such as America, Britain and Russia India considers any effort to solve international question in the U.N without China will be ineffective and futile. India will continue to press the claim of China for membership of the U.N."

Pandit Pant, concluding, said the Congress hoped that great nations would not encourage any activities which added ot the bitterness or hatred in the world." Congress supported a policy which will banish fear and hatred from all parts of the world and make all oppressed countries free".

Seth Govind Das (Mahakoshal), seconding the resolution paid a tribute to Pandit Nehru for "steering India clear" of power blocs. India could have pursued no better policy in conducting her external affairs than the one pursued by the Prime Minister, he said. Pandit Nehru by his policy and influence had made Indian representatives at world conference sit with honour and prestige.

The session adjourned to meet at 8-30 tomorrow morning.

Iconoclast At Large

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 20 (PTI): Unknown persons broke open the Ganapathy temple at Koovappadi, near Perumbavoor, in the northern district on the night of September 14, destroyed the idol and carried away temple utensils, according to a report received here.

Economic Programme For New India

(Continued from page 1.)

Vidarbha, Utkal and Bombay. Consideration of this was also referred to the Working Committee.

PLANNING COMMISSION

Mr. Jagjivan Ram said that it had become very clear that if the people's standard of living was to be improved, a planning cimmission had to be set up. Only through a planned economy could production be improved. Planning, of course, involved a certain amount of control. Although controls were not liked by the industrialists, as also at times by the public, they were essential in certain circumstances. In fact, no planning could be done without controls. "We should try to remove the drawbacks of controls and not do away with controls themselves."

Mr. Jagjivan Ram said that for the present they had accepted a mixed form of economy. It was evident therefore that all necessary incentives had to be given to industrialists. It was also clear that full co-operation of the public was necessary to make any planned economy successfull. The Government was not willing today to look to the interests of capitalists alone, but those of the workers and the peasants also.

HIGHER PRODUCTION

Stressing the need for careful husbanding of available resources and the laying down of strict priorities in regard to development schemes, Mr. Jagjivan Ram said ultimately the achievement of their objective of a welfare state would depend on increased production. Such questions as effecting reduction in the price level and expansion of opportunities for gainfull employment could only be tackled if they created "a new atmosphere" in the country for effecting a big production drive.

Congressmen, he said, had a big task before them of awakening the people to fully co-operate with the Government in increasing production.

Mr. Hare Krishna Mahatab, Central Minister for Industry and Supply, seconding the resolution, said that this was the first time that the Congress after independence had laid down its economic programme in detail. "We should leave Nasik with enthusiasm to carry it out," he said.

The welfare state, he went on, was the only practical objective before the country, whose freedom had been won by the common man and which had now accepted adult franchise. If the Princes had succeeded in winning in dependence in 1857, India might have been a capitalist state. A Communist state was not practicable here, as that would be against the individual character and traditions of India.

The resolution had drawn attention to the confusion caused in the public mind by the mixing up of post-war problems and post-independence problems. Had the British Government been here, it would also have been grappling with the problem of scarcity of goods and rising prices. These had got mixed up with post-independence problems, which included partition and the difficulties caused by the transition from one government to another. This had been borne in mind while drawing up the programme.

ON CONTROLS

The resolution had explained the necessity of controls. Taking the good and the bad, he would say that, on the whole, controls had done more good to India than harm. Had there been no controls, things would have been much worse. Apart from that, controls were the necessary corollary of acceptance of a welfare state as the objective.

Even when there was no scarcity of goods in the country as a whole, controls had sometimes to be maintined because of the transport difficulty. Unless, for instance, priority was given for the movement of coal, South India would get no coal from Bihar.

The transport difficulty had resulted in a shortage of salt and consequent hifh prices in West Bengal and Assam.

If cloth control was removed, large stocks of it would be transported across the border and create a shortage of cloth here.

Controls had benefited weavers enormously. But for controls they would not get sufficient yarn, he declared.

If a free economy was adopted in this country today, the rich would get richer, and the poor, poorer. He realised that there was blackmarketing and corruption. These should be met not only by improvements in the administrative machinery, but by rousing public opinion. In rousing public opinion, the Congress Party should play its part.

The economic programme in the resolution had been drawn in such a way as to make it easy to review the progress periodically.

WORDY EXCHANGES

At this stage there were wordy exchanges between the President and some members over a procedural matter.

The President suggested that all amendments on the resolution should be taken as moved in view of the limited time before them. As the open session was meeting at 8-30 a.m. tomorrow, there was little time to hold any further session of the Subjects Committee. The Reception Committee was not willing to agree to prolongation of the session he said.

Some members objected to the procedure and refused to accept it.

One member raised a point of order on the propriety of the President adopting this "new procedure."

The President overruled his point of order. When the member persisted in explaining his point of order, the President asked him to sit down and said the member could not make further remarks after his point of order had been rejected.

The President said he knew he was trying to follow a novel procedure, but he was taking the sense of the House in that matter. The House had a right to adopt a new procedure if it found it necessary to expedite the proceedings.

The President then asked the House whether it agreed to the amendments being read out. The House gave its assent.

After these exchanges which lasted for about twenty minutes the President read out the amendments containing various suggestions. These ranged from the abolition of zamindari to the banning of cow slaughter.

Before calling upon Mr. Mohanlal Gautam to speak, the President announced that the mover of the resolution had accepted the suggestion that "abolition of jagirdari and zamindari and other forms of landlordism" should be included among the Congress objectives stated in the resolution

CRITICISM

Mr. Gautam moving an amendment criticised the Government's industrial policy and said labour was not getting a fair deal, under this policy.

He demanded immediate enforcement of a minimum wage and fair conditions of service, as envisaged in the Industrial Truce Resolution, so that workers might be able to put forth their best efforts towards increasing production.

Mr. Manchershaw Awari (Nagpur) said Government should focus their attention on the toiling middle-classes and the poor. They should fix Rs. 100 as the minimum and Rs. 500 as the maximum incomes in the country.

Mr. Govind Sahai (Uttar Pradesh) said care should be taken to see that controlled distribution did not affect production. He pleaded for a "steady economic policy".

Mr. Govind Dev Brahmachari (Bihar) said that Government should impose severe punishment on blackmarketers and corrupt officials. He wanted offending officers to be summarily tried.

It was midnight then, and a closure motion was moved and accepted.

REPLY TO DEBATE

Replying to the debate, Mr Jagjivan Ram said that he was prepared to accept only one amendment suggesting that "abolition of zamindari and jagirdari and other forms of landlordism" be included in the objectives stated in the resolution.

Referring to other suggestions relating to nationalisation and the private sector of economy, Mr Ram said that at the present moment they were not concerned with what economic system they should adopt—whether they should adopt capitalism, socialism or Communism. Their main task was to increase production, which alone could solve their immediate problems. "It has been made very clear that all those forces which are found to retard production will not be tolerated and will be swept aside", he said.

He appealed to movers of amendments to withdraw them.

All the other amendments were either withdrawn or rejected. The amended resolution was then passed.

The House next passed the resolution on khadi and village industries moved by Mr. Debeswar Sarma (Assam) and seconded by Mr. Ram Sahai.

26 Killed In Plane Crash

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter).—Twenty-six United States Navy men were killed when a 4-engined navy transport crashed into the sea off Kwajalein Marshall Islands, in the Pacific.

New York Radio, quoting a United States Navy announcement from Pearl Harbour, said the plane exploded when it hit the water yesterday.

DON'T FORGET TO SEND US ARMS

LONDON, Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter):—Ministers of some Commonwealth countries today asked Britain not to let her rearmament programme hinder the supply of military equipment she sends to them, it was learned from a usually reliable source.

The request was reported to have been made at this afternoon's session of a conference of 10 Commonwealth nations which is informally discussing mutual economic, financial and trade problems.

The initiative for the discussion on the question of military equipment, it is learnt, came from countries other than India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

CORRECT DOSES OF VITAMINS

An Expert's Address

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The need for correct doses of vitamins was stressed here today by Dr. van Klaveren speaking at the Department of Chemical Technology on the "Inter-relationship of Nutritional Factors."

Dr. Nanji, President of the Indian Pharmaceutical Association (Bombay State Branch) was in the chair.

Dr. Van Klaveren said that high doses of one vitamin may produce a deficiency of other vitamins, but the vitamins of the B-complex group will avoid this complication. He added that Folic acid and B-12 were essential vitamins against tropical nutrition anaemia prevalent in India and other Asian countries

Vitamins might have diametrically opposite effect depending upon the individual cases. He admitted that the study of tropical nutrition Anaemia was difficult as no animal tests for "Wills's factor" existed. In this connection, Subha Row's mutifactor theory had been, directly or indirectly, confirmed in U.S.A. and Switzerland.

NEHRU INSPECTS DELEGATES' CAMPS

GANDHINAGAR, Sept. 20 (PTI):—Pandit Nehru this morning spent some time visiting the delegates quarters and inspected their messing arrangement. Driving through cheering crowds which ran after his car from the Subjects Committee pandal Pandit Nehru went to the delegates quarters.

Here they were accommodated in camps set for each Provincial Congress Committee. He next went into the dining hall where some thousand people were having their meals. The Reception Committee had put up long counters in the hall and delegates and visitors had their lunch sitting on chairs. He next went through the kitchen and the stores and drove to his residence.

BOMBAY: Wednesday: The funeral of Mr. Sirajuddin A Vasi took place tonight at nine. It was largely attended.

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TANDON CHAMPIONS SECULARISM

Stern Warning Against Communalist Ideology

DETAILS OF SPEECH

MR. PURSHOTTAMDAS TANDON, Congress President, addressing the fifty-sixth session of the Indian National Congress here today, said that he considered it as "proof of the wisdom and farsightedness of our country" that India's Constitution was not dependent on any religious book, and that under it all citizens had been given equal rights, irrespective of religion or caste.

"Some Hindus may have the feeling that we should have a Hindu Government in this country—and this cry may be raised during the elections", Mr. Tandon said. "Even thinking on these lines will increase internal dissensions and weaken our administration. We have nothing to learn from Pakistan on this subject."

Mr. Tandon, who spoke in Hindi endorsed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's foreign policy of not joining either of the two great power blocs of the world though, he said, this policy had certain advantages and also disadvantages.

The advantages were that India could place before the nations of the world the ideal of justice and propriety and was in a position to induce others to follow this course, which would help realisation of the ideal of a world Government. The drawback in this policy was that neither of the two mighty blocs of the world regarded India as its full ally, and this reacted on the various questions of issue between India and Pakistan, for not a few nations were swayed by selfish interests in looking upon Pakistan as a possible future ally and were thus biassed in its favour.

WORLD GOVERNMENT

Though there was a desire for a world government in many countries, the Congress President said, the ethical development which was the pre-requisite for such a Government was lacking.

"The nations of the world have not yet developed the habit of looking at problems only from the point of view of what is right and of subordinating their group interests for the sake of the great ideal. One policy for Korea and another for Kashmir, when the point at issue is the same, is a result of this blurred vision."

Mr. Tandon also fully upheld Pandit Nehru's decision that India should be a republic and yet remain within the Commonwealth. "When our Prime Minister returned from England I congratulated him on this decision. I hold the same view today", he said.

Mr. Tandon urged that even before the expiry of the time-limit of fifteen years, Hindi, the national language, should replace English as the official language. "Then, on a suitable occasion, we can introduce the necessary amendment in the constitution", he said.

LOSS SUFFERED BY REFUGEES

Nation's Responsibility

Referring to displaced persons Mr. Tandon said that their miseries had been "occasioned by our national policy, and it is the responsibility of the nation to make good, according to need, the loss suffered by a community owing to a policy adopted by the nation."

"It seems, even on a conservative estimate, that the property left behind by the refugees in East and West Pakistan, was over Rs. 3,500 crores. It was impossible to give compensation for the entire loss, but, Mr. Tandon said, "even then I submit that we need several hundred crores of rupees to alleviate the sufferings of the displaced persons. This money can be raised only by a planned scheme."

The President renewed his suggestion made at the recent Refugee Conference in Delhi, for the imposition of a national levy. He said: "I consider it practical. If the Government do not consider it so, then my submission is that they should find some other means to get the necessary finances with a view to helping the displaced persons."

The Congress President congratulated "our Governments" on the "courage and enthusiasm" they had shown during the last three years in tackling the economic problems facing the country and in ameliorating the conditions of the peasantry by abolishing zamindaris.

CONTROLS

The various controls started during the last war were necessary, Mr. Tandon said, though they caused some inconvenience. Small officials of Government did not, however, possess that sense of integrity on the strength of which these controls could be successfully worked. This created a conundrum. It was because of the corruption in the business community, arising from controls that Mahatma Gandhi was against them, but the Administration had a sad experience of removing controls and they were reimposed in the interest of the common people.

"My feeling in this matter is that while it is necessary for Governments to impose discipline on the society," the Congress President said, "they have to do so in such a way that there is the least possible interference with the private life of individuals and they should give particular attention to the removal of causes which lead to the deterioration of moral standards in the society

"That Governments should impose controls only when they become absolutely essential and should ordinarily allow the economic forces to work appears to me to be a reasonable solution of the problem"

The Congress President devoted a considerable portion of his speech to a discussion of the type of social and economic structure which in his opinion ought to be established in India and said there were certain important questions of policy which deserved the attention of the delegates.

PRODUCTION

In the field of production, Mr. Tandon expressed the view that apart from the important industries needed for the defence of the country, production for ordinary needs should be encouraged in villages. "In this method I see protection of human and moral values."

The consequences of the acceptance of this policy were not, however, perceptible in the administration of the country. For instance, Mahatma Gandhi had laboured ceaselessly to place before the country the economics of khadi, and "now that we have got power in our hands to put that system into practice, we hesitate and show a lack of courage about our convictions.'

For Congressmen, Mr. Tandon said, the Congress had been a way of service. Now it had become a way of obtaining power, and many persons had entered it with the desire mainly of gaining power. But if there remained a good number of workers whose main aim was the protection of the country and its service, then the popularity and usefulness of the Congress would rise.

"I wish to say very humbly that in future we will have to so arrange things that even if the number of members of the Congress greatly goes down, those alone will be admitted who enter honestly and behave honestly. Only thus will be influence of the Congress be preserved and increased and its aim preserved", Mr. Tandon said

AFTER THE JAIPUR SESSION

Tribute To The Departed

At the outset, the President paid tributes to the memory of "those colleagues whose separation we have had to suffer since we last gathered at Jaipur"—Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, Shri Sane Guruji, Shri Konda Venkatappaya, Shri Sarat Chandra Bose, and Shri Gopinath Bardoloi.

"The extraordinary genius of Sister Sarojini was a precious possession of our country", he said. "We were proud of it. It was a source of inspiration to the various classes of our country and it raised our stature in the eyes of the world.

LAST CALL OF THE CUCKOO

"Sarojiniji was the President of the Congress session held at Kanpur in 1925. She was a wise and powerful leader in our struggle for freedom against the British Government. We in the Uttar Pradesh, were particularly fortunate in having her as our Governor, and her charming personality influenced our State for its good till her end. It was there that the last call of the Cuckoo was heard. We will now hear no more that loved poetical voice. Nature, that great stage-manageress, quickly changes her actors, but she is powerless to remove from the human heart the memory of one loved and adored".

Mr. Tandon described Shri Konda Venkatappaya as "a simple man, with nobleness of heart and love of the country as his characteristic traits. He was a shining genius not only of Andhra but of the whole country."

Of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, he said: "Though he did not make a deep mark on the politics of the country like his younger brother, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, he was still a forceful Congress leader and commanded great respect and influence in Bengal".

"In the death of Swami Sahjanand Saraswati", Mr. Tandon said, "we have lost an eminent Karmayogi, the peasants of India and specially Bihar and Uttar Pradesh will gratefully remember the services of the late Swamiji. Recently he developed differences with the Congress but his colleagues continued to respect his honesty of purpose.

"Sane Guruji was an austere public worker and a brave fighter in the battle for freedom. The people of this region are well acquainted with his services. Besides working for the solution of economic problems, he devoted himself to raising the moral level of individuals and of society.

JEWEL OF ASSAM

"Shri Bardoloi was a jewel of Assam. He was the leader of the struggle for freedom in that State and when the struggle was over, he, as the Chief Minister, was the maker of new Assam. It is natural for us to think of Bardoloiji in connection with the protection of the people when Assam is under a great calamity brought about by the forces of Nature.

"We mourn the death of these colleagues".

EARTHQUAKE

In a reference to the Assam earthquake, the President said: "The great changes that have been brought in Assam by the earthquake have brought sorrow to the people there. The whole country shares in their sorrow. Our hearts are distressed only by our efforts to lessen their misery. In addition to the earthquakes, floods have also caused great havoc in certain parts of the country. Our governments are coming to the aid of the people afflicted by these natural calamities. At the same time it behoves the people in all parts of the country to make organised efforts, with sincere sympathy, for the relief of the distressed."

Turning to "problems confronting us today," the President said: "The Constitution which will shape the present and the future of our country and in the making of which we were engaged for three years, came into force on January 26, 1950. The members of the Constituent Assembly worked hard in preparing this Constitution. The country is grateful to them. This Constitution will always be remembered in our history. Through it we are constitutionally rid of the foreign domination and have in an organised way, taken up the Government of our country.

"The Constitution has been criticised on the ground that it has been modelled on an act framed by the British Government. To do so was natural. Administrative systems have an intimate relationship with the life of the people. Just as it takes time to change men's ways of thinking and their habits, even so it takes time to change administrative systems. We had to move forward with the existing system as a basis and make necessary modifications therein. Gradually democratic traditions will be built up, experience will give new ideas and the Constitution will be subjected to changes as the need arises.

"Under our Constitution, the Government of our country is secular. This statement of our position became necessary in view of the fact that Pakistan, which was carved out of our old body-politic after Partition, is avowedly communal and has based its Government on the religion of Islam. Our Constitution or our Government does not follow any particular religion. It is not dependent on any religious books. All citizens have been given equal rights irrespective of religion or caste.

"I consider this proof of the wisdom and farsightedness of our country After partition, the number of Hindus in our countries is very much larger than the combined total of the people belonging to all other religions. Some Hindus, after witnessing the developments in Pakistan may have the feeling that we should have a Hindu government in this country. This cry may be raised during elections. I would like to say here a few words on this subject and to give a warning according to my views of the matter.

IN THE PAST

"During the medieval times all powers in Hindu States used to be concentrated in one individual. The administration was controlled by him or by Ministers of his choice. Ordinarily the administration was carried on traditional lines. But if necessity arose, decisions deviating from tradition were also taken. Authoritative books undoubtedly exercised influence but in relation to no period can it be said that there was one single book which formed the sole guide for the administration in all its aspects. Smritis and works interpreting them were written from time to time. They were looked upon with respect. But ordinarily the written directions of no particular book superseded the popular will or the will of the ministers. In the Gantantra States, the choice of the people was comparatively still more effective in comparison to the written books.

"Tradition undoubtedly had force but it will be wrong to assume that it was impossible or even difficult to think along lines which deviated from tradition. Many persons describe the Indians of ancient and medieval ages and their religion as conservative. This statement is only partially true. In all stable and old administrations the world over, tradition and conservatism have a place. In this country probably they were more powerful. But fundamentally Bharat has always been a believer in reason and the intellect. While having great reverence for books it never allowed any intellectual activities to be limited by any of them. Despite the great influence of books, reason was predominant. After God, Budhi or the intellect was regarded as the next great element governing the universe and all the shastras were within its sphere and subject to its discriminating discipline.

FOUNDATION STONE

"What I mean is that in the old days, despite the great force of tradition our country relied on reason or the intellect as the chief guide. From ancient times our people have accepted whatever was considered appropriate in a particular situation even if it deviated from tradition or the opinions laid down in books.

"Our country is to be a republic. Obviously, in a republic the voice of the people will prevail over the cehests of books. The foundation stone of a government in a republic can only be the intellect and reason and not any book. The sooner this principle is accepted by our educated classes, the earlier will it be possible to lift the masses above the widespread superstition and make them fir for democracy.

"Those politicians who think of running the administration of this country from a communal standpoint should not lose sight of the different customs and traditions of this great land. Our State cannot be run on the authority of one fixed tradition or religious book. Even thinking on these lines will increase internal dissensions and weaken our administration. We have nothing to learn from Pakistan on this subject. Conscious intellect alone and not any book, can be the foundation rock of our country. Books and traditions will be helpful but they cannot take the place of reason. To accept reason as the basis of our action is itself the rejection of communalism.

HINDI AS SOURCE OF UNITY

Cultural Role Outlined

"The second fundamental idea in our Constitution is that the different parts of the country, while retaining the good points of their local administration should be bound to one another through the Central Government and should tend to come closer to one another. Thus alone will our country gather strength and win the respect of the world.

"By giving recognition to the Hindi language for official work the Constitution has further reinforced this urge for unity. I believe that this part of our Constitution will work like magic in bringing about the unity of ideas and developing love among the various regions.

"The great cultural work which the Sanskrit language did in the past is going to be excelled by Hindi. Sanskrit had great influence over the upper classes of the population but Hindi will penetrate among the masses and will, as a sister of the regional languages, be a source of unity and solidarity among all classes of the people and by the process of exchange of thought and idiom create a sense of affinity among them.

"In enthroning one of their sister languages as the official language of the country, the provincial languages will themselves grow in dignity and happiness and gather strength by the development of their own literatures.

"Even without the aid of the Constitution the power of Hindi had attracted the various regions towards it and now, under the Constitution, Hindi has become the property of the people of the whole country. They will increasingly have a hand in shaping it. Its vocabulary and literature will thus grow and its usefulness will become more widespread.

EVEN BEFORE 15 YEARS

"In view of the existing conditions, the Constitution has given precedence to the English language for 15 years. But it rests with our own countrymen to give, by their far-sightedness, effort and love, greater respect to their accepted official language than to a foreign tongue even before the expiry of the fixed time limit. This will add to our own collective strength. Then on a suitable occasion, we can, by common consent and united will, introduce the necessary amendment in the Constitution.

"Towards constitutions generally I have not only a feeling of respect but of a spirit of worship. I have always considered it improper to play with constitutions. Defiance of the Constitution is to me almost as criminal as committing suicide. Such a mentality creates indiscipline; indiscipline weakens national strength and leads to the destruction and enslavement of the nation.

"My view is that the whole country should worship the Constitution as the symbol of its collective will and aspirations. But while holding this view I remain a firm believer in the doctrine of change. I have often quoted the Sanskrit adage "Samaya Bhedan Dharma Bhedah", (one's duty changes with changes in time). But in effecting changes, discipline, and not lawlessness, is wanted.

"The Constitution, as it is, has given us a very wide scope to create new paths of activity in various directions. But if, at a subsequent stage, we find it is necessary to make a change in the Constitution we should try to bring it about in a constitutional way.

Coming to foreign policy, Mr. Tandon said that the Congress did not wish India to join either of the two great power Blocs of the world, one led by the United States of America and the other by the Soviet Union, but to maintain friendly relations with both the Blocs and to consider every question coming up inside the UNO from the viewpoint of justice propriety and establishment of world peace.

"Two recent matters furnish examples of this policy", he said. "On the question of admitting Red China to the UNO, our country has agreed with Russia and has disagreed with America and Britain. In Korea, where the North has invaded the South, our country has agreed with the Anglo-American Bloc, as against Russia, in naming North Korea as the aggressor

"This policy has certain advantages and also disadvantages. The advantage is that we place before the nations of the world the ideal of justice and propriety and are in a position to induce others to follow this course. This policy helps in the realisation of the ideal of a world government and for that reason those who stand by that ideal respect us.

"At the same time, there is this drawback in such a policy that none of the two mighty blocs of the world considers us as its full ally, and this reacts on the various questions at issue between ourselves and Pakistan.

"Not a few nations are swayed by selfish interests in looking upon Pakistan as a possible future ally and are thus biassed in its favour. Pakistan invaded Kashmir which is a part of our country. Ample and conclusive evidence of this aggression was placed before the UNO, and yet the UNO has not declared Pakistan an aggressor.

'BLURRED VISION'

"The fact is that though there is a desire for a world government, in many countries the ethical development which is the prerequisite for such a government is lacking. The nations of the world have not yet developed the habit of looking at problems only from the point of view of what is right and of subordinating their group interests for the sake of the great ideal. One policy for Korea and another for Kashmir, when the point at issue is the same is a result of this blurred vision.

"We desire to keep away from groups. That policy has a natural attraction for us. But in the world of today "rajoguna" and "tamoguna" (passion and ignorance) are the predominating qualities.

'Rajoguna' vanquishes 'tamoguna' and then it can be converted into 'satwa.' Collective strength goes with 'rajoguna.' It is not impossible that at some future date, after taking into account all the circumstances we may, for the protection of our country, have to consider the question of establishing closer relations with one of these two Blocs.

"With an eye on the Kashmir issue, Pakistan is carrying on a false propaganda that India has allied herself with Russia. She desires that she should be taken to be a great supporter of America and Britain. Pakistan perhaps thinks that by this method she will be able to get the support of America and Britain in the UNO on the question of Kashmir. Pakistan has gone even so far as to say that due to its entanglement in Kashmir, it is unable to send its troops to Korea to help the UNO. The implication of such a statement is obvious. We have to be alert in regard to such tactics of Pakistan.

THE COMMONWEALTH

"Last year, the question cropped up whether India should remain inside the British Commonwealth or go out of it. Our Prime Minister went to England to discuss this question and he was successful in bringing about the decision that it was not necessary that the King of England should be regarded as the Constitutional King of every member-nation of the Commonwealth. We have a republic in India. The new shape that was given to the Commonwealth last year has enabled our country to remain within it. The Socialist, and the Hindu Mahasabhaites have severely criticised this policy of our Prime Minister. When our Prime Minister returned from England, I congratulated him on this decision. I hold the same view today.

"The A.I.C.C. approved the decision in its Dehra Dun session and I feel that a large majority of Congressmen and of those who think on foreign problems, hold the same view.

"Our country enjoys a special position in the Asian Continent. The responsibility of freeing this great Continent from the exploiters of the West is very much ours. At the same time, we have to shoulder the burden of maintaining peace in Asia.

"We extended our hands of friendship to Indonesia and Burma in their difficulties. The natural result is that these countries have also been attracted towards us by a feeling of friendship and goodwill

RELATIONS WITH RED CHINA

Sympathies With The People

"With China, we have ancient cultural ties. There exist sweet historical memories of these ancient relations. After a long drawn struggle, China has established a new peoples' government. What its permanent shape will be is hidden in the unforeseeable future. But we have deep-rooted sympathies with the people of China and wish them all success in their political experimentation.

"Our Government has clearly demonstrated its friendship for the new Government of China by championing its admission to the U.N.O.

"The most dangerous international situation at present exists in Korea. For the present, the dispute between North Korea and South Korea seems to be contained. The UNO has intervened and has declared North Korea as an aggressor. In order to put an end to this aggression, America has sent her armed forces on behalf of the UNO. Our country has supported America and Britain in declaring North Korea as an aggressor, but has not assumed the responsibility of sending out its armed forces. I consider the policy adopted by our Government in this matter as being right in the circumstances and I support it.

RELIEF TO REFUGEES

The Congress President said the problem of resettling the displaced persons from the Punjab, Sind and the Frontier Province, following the Partition of the country in 1947, had not yet been solved. The Central and State Governments had rendered help to give relief. Owing partly to this help and partly to the refugees getting inured to their sufferings the poignancy of the distress had been somewhat lessened. But the Central Government had a good deal more to do to relieve their distress.

"In the meantime, the problem of displaced persons from East Bengal has become acute. Even at the time of the Jaipur Session, the exodus from East Bengal had begun. The President of the Congress session at Jaipur drew attention to this matter. He referred to the manner in which about 15,000 persons were dispossessed from about a thousand houses in Dacca by the Pakistan Government and forced to migrate. Since then there has been a continuous flow of persons who have had to leave their immovable property in East Bengal and migrate to Bharat

"I do not wish to enter into the question whether 34 lakhs of people, as shown officially, or whether fifty lakhs, as calculated by non-official sources, have come from East Bengal up till now to settle in India. This much, however, is evident that the policy of the Pakistan Government in East Bengal is not such as to remove the fears and apprehensions of the Hindus and to encourage them to stay in East Bengal in peace.

POLICY FOLLOWED IN PAKISTAN

Clearly Communal

"From the month of February this year, the pace of exodus from East Bengal increased. One good result of the agreement arrived at between India and Pakistan in April last was that those who wished to leave Pakistan were given certain facilities and the pace of migration also slowed down. But we are not in a position to say that the Hindus in Pakistan are not now living in an atmosphere of fear or can in future live there in security.

"So far as the question of our Muslim brethren in India is concerned our non-communal Constitution and our Government accept the principle that every citizen has equal rights and no discrimination can be made between one community and another. At some places, where there have been local disturbances, some Muslims from our country also have gone to Pakistan, but not taking into account the disturbances of 1947, their number is comparatively very small.

"Our fixed policy is that we shall not allow communalism to influence our administration and that all communities shall enjoy equal rights and act unitedly. Our desire is that men of every community should feel fully protected.

"This policy guides all the actions of our Government. Our endeavour is to create an atmosphere of peace and goodwill among the masses so that every one feels safe and secure and if there is a disturbance at any place the people themselves should rise against it and in support of the administration. It is the special responsibility of local majority groups to protect minorities and prevent disorder.

PAKISTAN'S POLICY

"If the same policy were followed in Pakistan also the question of Hindus fleeing from there would not have arisen. But as against the non-communal policy of our country, Pakistan has adopted a communal policy. Its administration is openly based on Islamic communalism. The sense of administration is subservient to the need of communalism and does not rise above them. This communalism subsists on certain old books and not on reason. The open communalism of Government has engendered narrow-mindedness and intolerance among the Muslims of Pakistan.

"The Pakistan State, as a separate entity, was founded on communalism and even after its creation it has been encouraging the very same mentality which demanded Partition. Persons holding Islamic communal views find support there and persons belonging to other communities feel themselves insecure. Apart from the actual acts of cruelty, the exodus of Hindus from Pakistan is due to this psychological reason also.

"The world is rising above communalism. All patriots among us have to be vigilant so that this poison of communalism does not spread here. I have the hope that in the course of time the progressive forces of the world will compel even Pakistan to rise above communalism and then with the psychological affinity between the two countries leading them to come closer to each other, no community will feel insecure in any part of the two countries But this is a matter for the future. For the present we have to shoulder the burden of our present problem.

"This problem is two-fold: firstly the treatment of its minorities by India and Pakistan and secondly, the succour and resettlement of displaced persons who have come to our country from Pakistan.

"Both are serious questions and I do not propose to go into details here. Our Central Government have given thought to both the aspects of the problem and making efforts to find a solution

"Our Government have entered into several agreements with Pakistan but they have not led to a solution of our difficulties It seems to me that we shall have to be more firm in our attitude towards Pakistan.

"In the matter of aid to displaced persons, our Central Government has, from the very beginning, acted with

(Continued on Page 9)

PLEA FOR NATIONAL LEVY TO AID REFUGEES

WISE TO BE SECULAR

The Congress President made these points:—

THE CONSTITUTION—Under our Constitution the Government of our country is secular and all citizens have equal rights. This is proof of the wisdom and farsightedness of our country, and we have to learn nothing from Pakistan in this respect.

MUSLIMS IN INDIA — We could not prevent the formation of Pakistan but here in India our political philosophy does not discriminate between Muslims and other communities: Our objective is that Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsees and Christians should mix together and form part of a single nation.

PAKISTAN—Our people are behind the demand placed before the UNO that Pakistan should be declared an aggressor. The UNO should have done the same thing in regard to Pakistan it has done in the matter of Korea.

Bloc Politics

The Congress President made these points:—

FOREIGN POLICY—India's policy of not joining either of the two great power blocs will help in the realisation of the ideal of a world government. The ethical preparation for such a government is, however, lacking. In the meantime nations swayed by selfish interests look upon Pakistan as possible future ally, and this is a drawback in our policy. At some future date India may have to consider the question of establishing closer relations with one of the two world blocs.

COMMONWEALTH—Congratulated the Prime Minister on his return from England on his decision that India should be a republic and yet remain in the Commonwealth; I hold the same view today.

ASIA—The responsibility of freeing this continent from the exploiters of the West is very much ours.

KOREA—The most dangerous international situation at present exists in Korea. For the present the dispute seems to be contained. The policy of our government is right.

TANDON DETAILS REFUGEES' SUFFERINGS

(Continued from Page 8)

sympathy. The State Government have also done their best to help but their power is limited. The land which was left by the Muslim masses who migrated from Eastern Punjab to Pakistan in 1947 has recently been distributed by the Punjab Government according to a fixed scale among these displaced persons from Western Punjab who had themselves left lands in Pakistan. In this manner also, partial relief has been afforded to some persons. But the problem is very much vaster than the aid that has been given so far.

"From 1947 uptill now, over one crore of persons have come over from Pakistan to this country and Government have spent about 75 crores of rupees, inclusive of administrative expenses, on them in these three years. Considering the heavy losses of the refugees and their economic plight this help is obviously very meagre.

AN ESTIMATE

"Many people have tried to estimate the value of the property left in Pakistan by the displaced persons who have come over from there. Some time ago, Government also published some figures. Even on a conservative estimate it seems that the property left behind by the refugees in East and West Pakistan is over 3,500 crores of rupees. The Central Government has accepted the responsibility of making good to some extent the losses of the refugees. Living altogether aside the question as to why the country was divided, it has to be admitted that the miseries of these displaced persons have been occasioned by our national policy.

"It is the responsibility of the nation to make good,—according to need, the loss suffered by a community owing to a policy adopted by the nation. It is the collective responsibility of all of us to remove the suffering of which our collective good is the cause.

"This work cannot be accomplished by an expenditure of Rs. 25 or 30 crores a year. It is impossible to give compensation for the entire loss suffered but even then I submit that we need several hundred crores of rupees to alleviate the sufferings of the displaced persons. This money can be raised only by a planned scheme. Some time ago, I suggested the imposition of a national levy. I consider it practicable. If the Government do not consider the suggestion practicable then my submission is that they should find some other means to get the necessary finances with a view to helping the displaced persons.

AFTER PARTITION

Discussing relations with Pakistan, the Congress President said: "Ever since the Partition the relationship between India and Pakistan has been one of our main national problems. Apart from the question of proper treatment of minorities, the problem of Kashmir has been the cause of tension between the two countries. Traditionally as well as constitutionally Kashmir is a limb of Bharat. The Pakistan Army has invaded and occupied a part of it. It is not prepared to withdraw its troops even for the purpose of creating facilities for a plebiscite in Kashmir. Our people are behind the demand which our Government has repeatedly placed before the UNO that Pakistan should be declared an aggressor.

SENSE OF JUSTICE

"As a well known journalist of America has stated, the UNO should have done the same thing in regard to Pakistan it has done in the matter of Korea. This would have given evidence of a sense of justice in the UNO and would have strengthened it in other spheres and for future work. Bharat is wholeheartedly a supporter of the UNO.

"Bharat feels that for the establishment of peace in the world and saving nations from mutual enmities and wars and for keeping them under control and raising their moral standard, a world government is necessary.

"She hopes that this ideal may be possible of achievement through the United Nations Organisation. In this matter, Bharat looks to the welfare of the entire world, rising above her own limited good. This is nothing new for our country. The feeling for the good of the entire world is a part of our ancient culture.

"Sarve bhavantu sukhinah: Sarve santu niramayah: Sarve bhadrani pashyantu ma kashchid-dukhamen bhavet.

(May all persons in the world be happy and free from disease, may all obtain what is good for them and may no one be unhappy).

"This ancient saying of our land is fit to be adopted by the United Nations as its motto.

CONFLICTS

"But we have been observing that that Organisation has not been able to beget among its members the sense of impartial justice and owing to their local interests there are frequent conflicts among them. The Government of India out of goodness and to show respect to the Organisation placed on its own initiative the question of Kashmir before it. But in so doing it became the target of the selfish policies of some nations. The Pakistan Army which Bharat could have driven away without any aid from the UNO is still in occupation of certain parts of the country. Bharat tried to raise the prestige of the UNO but the UNO by its policy has foisted a problem on India and has not acted impartially.

"Sir Owen Dixon came and went back and the Kashmir problem remains where it was in the beginning. I wish to assure our Central Government that it will have the firm support of the Congress and of the people in the demand that the Pakistan troops should be removed from Kashmir and that the Government of the State of Kashmir, of which Shaikh Abdullah is the symbol and the leader, should have full control in that State under our Constitution."

HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION

Discussing the Hindu-Muslim question, Mr. Tandon said: "Our leader, Mahatma Gandhi, said that Hindu-Muslim unity was the breath of our life. We, Congressmen under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, always dreamt the happy dream of Hindu-Muslim unity. To fulfil that dream we gave up some of our old ways or refashioned them so that the social differences between Hindus and Muslims might be removed and we might become members of one society wedded to one culture.

"We succeeded in this to some extent. During the Khilafat agitation, Hindus worked shoulder to shoulder with Muslim brothers and a wave of Hindu-Muslim unity swept the masses, but the forces of religious orthodoxy and self-interest which had been suppressed in the Non-Co-operation Movement raised their heads again and from 1922-23 communal disputes began to appear.

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S DEMANDS

Where Our Blunder Lay

"Many attempts were made to bridge the gulf between the two communities. Mahatma Gandhi staked even his life in that attempt. It seemed to produce some effect, but the opposing forces proved strong and permanent unity disappeared. The Muslim League shaped its demands and ultimately put forward the proposition that Hindu and Muslim communities were two different nations, their cultures were different, the two could not live in one country and, therefore, the country should be divided between them.

"The demand of the Muslim League for separation grew with time and the atmosphere in the country, as between Hindus and Muslims, continued to grow worse. The system of separate electorates in regard to elections to legislative assemblies helped the Muslim League considerably in fomenting communal animosities.

"It was a blunder on our part to have accepted the principle of separate electorates in 1916. That was the continuing cause of our increasing difficulties.

"During the elections we, Congressmen, talked of Hindu-Muslim unity according to our principles. The emphasis of the Muslim League was on Muslims being separated. Its members indulged in invectives and harsh language against the Hindus and urged the establishment of Pakistan. The The Cabinet Mission came to India on behalf of the British Government. It put forward certain proposals. It had also to admit that the division of the country would not solve the Hindu-Muslim problem.

We began entertaining the hope that there would be now no question of partition; some other method would be found to solve the problem. But the scene changed and in June 1947 the question of partition again dominated the stage. I expressed my views on the question of partition at the AICC meeting. The problems that arose out of partition have kept us entangled upto this day.

ONE CULTURE

"After Partition, there was a change in the contour of the Hindu-Muslim problem. Profiting by our previous experience of the system of separate electorates we removed it when framing our Constitution. Pakistan became an Islamic State. But three and a half crores of Muslims live in India also. We could not prevent the formation of Pakistan but here in India our political philosophy does not discriminate between Muslims and other communities. Our objective is that Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsees and Christians should mix together and form part of a single nation and in our country, despite local variations, there should be one culture and the various communities should join hands in giving shape to and developing it.

"My submission is that our country should never now make the mistake of confusing culture with religion. There can be one culture for persons professing different religions, for culture has relation to the land and climate and environments of a place.

"People living in one region have similar ways of life, customs and speech, but they practice their religion and observe its rituals in their own ways. China is an example of this. A great effort on the part of us Congressmen is required to inculcate all round the necessity of our helping in the evaluation and development of a common culture and adopting an attitude of love and tolerance towards the religions of other communities.

LINE FOR FUTURE WORK

"There are several economic problems before us which are connected with the life of the masses. The problem of kisans or peasants has one form and the problem of labour has another. Even among labourers, the problem of those working in mills and factories is different from that of those working on the field. It is but natural that with the advent of Swaraj there should be awakening of consciousness among all classes and a determination to raise their standard of life.

"Our governments deserve congratulations on the courage and enthusiasm they have shown during the last three years in attacking these problems. They have not all been solved, but efforts are continuing. In some cases these efforts have not given the expected results but the line for future work are being settled.

U. P. REFORMS

"Special investigations have been carried out in the past few years on questions relating to peasants. In 1948, the U.P. Government brought out a good report on the question of the abolition of Zamindari, entailing much time and labour in its preparation. The report prepared under the chairmanship of Shri Kumarappa on agrarian problems, which was issued from the A.I.C.C. Office last year, is also a very useful document.

"The principle which I emphasised from 1930 that in order to improve the condition of the peasantry, the system of Zamindari should be abolished and that the zamindars should be paid reasonable compensation, has been accepted.

"In some legislatures Bills have been introduced and passed on this subject. It is urgently necessary that in all States the peasantry be relieved of the burden of zamindars as expeditiously as possible, so that he may be able to undertake the development of land with a new consciousness.

"The work done by the Uttar Pradesh Government in this direction deserves special mention. A very comprehensive Bill on this subject has only recently been passed there. The main feature of the Uttar Pradesh scheme is that the peasant becomes the owner of the land which he cultivates on paying ten times his present rent and a consequence of this is that his annual rent is permanently reduced to a half of what is at present".

FACTORY LABOUR

"The Labour Department of the Central Government is actively engaged in tackling the problem of factory labour. The question of fixing the minimum wage of labourers has also been taken up. A few acts have been passed, the combined effect of which is that there is an improvement in the condition of the labourer and a partial removal of his dependence on the mercy of mill-owner. The Central Government is also alive to the problem of field labourers. This problem as compared to that of factory labour is wider and more complex. It has been estimated that the total number of field labourers and their dependants is somewhere between seven and ten crores. We have at present to grope our way to a solution of the economic problems of this class but hope that our way will soon be clearer.

"Despite the many obstacles and difficulties that confront us in the solution of these problems it is a matter for satisfaction that the achievement of 'swaraj' has generally had a very good effect on the economic condition and mental attitude of peasants and all kinds of labourers.

"Connected with the economic problems of today is the question of various controls which have been imposed on the purchase and sale of commodities. These controls were started during the last war by the British Government. Such controls become necessary when the production of an article which is in great demand falls short of the requirement and everyone is not able to get it at a reasonable price. Such restriction have often been imposed in European countries whenever the need had arisen.

CONTROL SYSTEM IN EUROPE

Sense Of Integrity Essential

"In Europe, controls are regarded by the people as part of the necessary functions of governments and the latter are given necessary powers to impose such control. Some inconvenience is necessarily caused by controls but the people, taking them to be part of their corporate life, gladly accept them because they feel that if the controls were lifted, monied persons would obtain whatever they wanted by paying higher prices but the middle and poor classes would have to suffer deprivation.

"It is one of the necessary concomitants of corporate life that along with its advantages every individual has also to put up with the inconveniences of the restrictions which it imposes. These controls during the war were new for the people of our country. We are now familiar with their principle. But we are not as disciplined in our social life as the people in the western countries and that is one reason why there is always some discontent against the system of controls.

OFFICIALS' ATTITUDE

"Our governments have borrowed the system from the West but there is no doubt that the small officials of our governments do not possess that sense of integrity on the strength of which these controls can be successfully worked. This creates a conundrum for us. The educated classes understand that when goods are in short supply, controls are necessary so that every one may get at least some part of the article controlled. But lack of integrity in the executive staff has ranged them on the side of those who demand the lifting of controls.

"Our businessmen also very much lack that mental discipline which would not allow itself to be tarnished by money being earned in improper ways. Due to these shortcomings of our business community and of Government officials, the controls have encouraged corruption.

"The result has been that even those who accept the principle of controls and appreciate the advantage arising from them, advocate their removal in order to stop corruption.

GANDHIJI'S PRINCIPLE

"It was for this reason that Mahatma Gandhi was not in favour of controls. But the administration has to face certain real difficulties. Their experience of the lifting of some controls was that businessmen greatly increased the prices of goods and the Government had to reimpose them in the interest of the common people. My feeling in this matter is that while it is necessary for governments to impose discipline on the society, they have to do so in such a way that there is the least possible interference with the private life of individuals and they should give particular attention to the removal of causes which lead to the deterioration of moral standards in the society.

"When before our very eyes improper practices spread in the wake of controls, even though caused by our social shortcomings, then the mere need of supplying commodities is not a sufficient reason for the imposition of controls. In respect of commodities also we have to make a selection. There are many things the absence of which may cause us some inconvenience but still we can live a healthy and happy life without them. In the case of such things it would be better to impose new controls as far as possible. At the same time I would say to the people that if, owing to controls, only a limited quantity of goods is obtainable, it is proper that we should suffer some inconvenience with pleasure in the interest of the general well being if the people.

A REASONABLE SOLUTION

"That governments should impose controls only when they become absolutely essential and should ordinarily allow the economic forces to work appears to me to be a reasonable solution of the problem.

"The Economic Planning Conference which the Congress President called on April 25 and 26 and which was attended by Chief Ministers of States and Presidents of the State Congresses expressed the opinion that it had not been possible for governments "to enforce the controls effectively and strictly" and 'a review of the entire position is called for" so that such of the controls as are not absolutely necessary may be lifted at the earliest suitable opportunity. I hope the Central Government will act on this suggestion.

DR. PATTABHI
He Handed Over To Tandon

"The great question before us is as to what type of social and economic structure we desire to establish in our country.

"The Congress has declared that it stands for the establishment of a classless society in the country by peaceful means. Our Constitution has also laid down the lines on which the country thinks. In this manner, in a general way, we have got some principles before us, but still there are some other important questions of policy which draw our attention.

"In the field of production, the vital question is whether we will give our support to the policy of starting big mills and factories and centralizing industries and of moulding our social structure to suit that policy accordingly or whether we will extend our industries through the vast number of villages in the country and help the inhabitants of villages to take to production in their homes.

HUMAN AND MORAL VALUES

Some Tips For Protection

"The system of production of wealth has a deep effect on all aspects of man's life, including his mode of living and his food and to a great extent determines the lines of his culture. In this matter, I have been a supporter of the principles of Mahatma Gandhi. I submit that important industries in which, because of the world situation and the needs of the defence of the country, we have to establish centres where a large number of labourers can live and work together at one place, should be treated as exceptions. For the fulfilment of our ordinary needs, our aim should be to get the workers to undertake production in their villages and homes while living with their families. In this method, I see the protection of human and moral values.

"I thought that the country, and particularly Congressmen, had accepted this policy. But I find that the consequences of the acceptance of this policy are not perceptible in the administration of our country. If we accept this policy, we should make organised efforts to produce our necessities in villages and in this work encourage and enthuse the public by our personal examples. I believe that our Ministers who have mostly lived in the atmosphere created by Mahatma Gandhi regard this as desirable.

"But I often feel that though approving of this policy, they do not exercise their will to implement it. Their action is not in consonance with their belief and utterance.

"Mahatma Gandhi laid stress on the use of khadi and swadeshi articles, particularly those produced in villages. Some of our governments have given financial assistance for khadi and village industries. But our co-workers engaged in the production of khadi openly tell us that the demand of khadi is going down at present. To encourage production but not to find a way for the consumption of the things produced shows lack of imagination and planning.

GANDHIJI AND 'KHADI'

"The leadership of the Government lies in creating a demand throughout the country for the articles that we wish to produce in villages. The ordinary rule about cheap and dear will not apply in this matter. I take the example of 'khadi' Gandhiji laboured ceaselessly to place before the country the economics of its production and consumption. He was a pioneer thinker in this matter. Many of us accepted his system after giving our own careful thought to it and generally all Congressmen accepted it. Now that we have got the power in our hands, to put that system into practice we hesitate and show a lack of courage about our conviction.

"I do not say that you should do anything only because of what Mahatma Gandhi said. I ask you to follow the path indicated by him about 'khadi' because his logic is intellectually sound and scientifically correct. After accepting that logic, it is the duty of the entire country to take part in the production, use and propagation of 'khadi'. Such is, of course, the duty of individuals, it is much more so of governments following Congress principles.

"Many of us accepting the principle of 'khadi', have not ever since 1920, purchased a pice worth of cloth other than 'khadi' to clothe us or to cover us. "Khadi to wrap and khadi to spread" was our motto. 'Khadi' became a part of our nature. It has been dear to us at any price. Inspite of its being dearer than other cloth we have always kept it near our heart, not only because of the teaching of our leader but because it has been helpful in providing a livelihood to innumerable brothers and sisters of our country.

DUTY OF CONGRESS GOVERNMENT

'Create Khadi Atmosphere'

"Why then are Ministers in Congress governments fighting shy of using 'khadi' to meet government requirements? Khadi occupies the first place among village industries and it is to my mind the duty of Congress governments to use 'khadi' only, so far as it is available, to meet their requirements of cloth. If the economic argument about 'khadi' and village industries is not correct, then I can understand giving up 'khadi' altogether but I cannot understand the indifference of Congress governments towards it while they accept the principle.

"If the Central and State Governments take up this one item and create 'khadi' atmosphere, the consumption of 'khadi' and its production will speedily rise many times and this will very greatly help other village industries.

"I talked to a friend of mine, who is a Minister in a State Government, about the use of 'khadi' for government purposes. He said that the provision in their budget for cloth precluded the use of 'khadi' because it was so dear. This is the same argument which was used against 'khadi' during the time of Gandhiji and which was several times refuted in a scientific manner.

"If this argument is correct, then all of us can give up 'khadi to save our money. If the Government is itself hesitant about the use of 'khadi' then because of its influence it indirectly prevents others without saying so. The proverb 'as the King, so the subjects" is very largely correct. If from our point of view 'khadi' is essential, our budgets will have to be based on that principle, which mean that either larger sums will have to be found for 'khadi' or we shall have to so reduce our cloth requirements that it may be possible to unse "khadi."

"WITH FAITH AND ZEAL"

"To me it appears to be proper for the Congress to emphasise that the governments formed by the Congress must follow a policy of encouraging the consumption of 'khadi' and the products of village industries. If the governments and officials take up this work with faith and zeal, many of our existing economic problems, which today appear difficult and complex, will be solved.

"In my conception of things relating to the progress of our country, I give primary importance to the growth of co-operation for the development of village self-sufficiency and its sanitation, education and moral growth. My picture of our future towns and cities is also different from the existing ones.

"I should like to see that our educational system does not emphasise merely the acquisition of knowledge but (1) the development of character, and (2) self-sufficiency through the art of producing things. Our curriculum for teaching, the mode of living of students, their diet, their sports and games should all help in the fulfilment of these two basic ideals.

"Our aim in all these activities will be to make our social life fuller and to raise it to a higher standard. We will have to plan to that end.

"Production of things will be a chief element in this planning. There should be no person without working in the whole country, every one should make a proper use of his time and should give whatever time is left after his ordinary avocation to the production of useful things. To create enthusiasm for this programme in the country will be a part of our work. Both man-power and machine-power will be utilised in this work of production.

"Production in villages can be greatly increased by means of electrical energy. We should give priority to schemes for bringing electricity to the homes of artisans.

WASTE OF MONEY

"Many and varied schemes of economic planning are at present under consideration. At some places, there has even been wasteful expenditure of money on some works that have been undertaken. Owing to lack of experience some excess expenditure is pardonable in the beginning but our governments have to develop the habit of saving money and making full use of it. My belief is that the present expenditure in Central and State secretariats can also be reduced. The need is that we should make our limited resources to their utmost capacity.

"There has also been waste of money owing to several works being undertaken simultaneously for which adequate funds were not available to the governments. It is necessary that no government should allow its various departments to embark on scheme on their own but the Ministers should, in consultation, decide as to which scheme of the different departments will be given priority and which will be postponed. This means good planning. For this purpose the Government of India has appointed a National Planning Commission. It has taken up its work in right earnest. I trust that the State governments will co-ordinate their schemes with the planning proposed by the Commission.

"Along with all this we have always to remember that economic well-being is not the only means of raising the level of our lives, it also requires the urge towards ideals, and personal discipline ('tapasya') for the consummation of those urges.

PROPER USE OF WEALTH AND ART

Reference To Motion Pictures

"The success of human life does not lie in the multiplicity of our carnal desires, but in their control. That for the development of our national wealth we must increase our requirements and then undertake the fulfilments of those requirements is perverted economics. Economics fails from its duty when it becomes an excuse for making life a slave of desires of the flesh. Increase in wealth cannot in itself be the ideal of one's life. It does not even possess the power to give individual happiness in all circumstances. It is useful only in so far as it may be serviceable in making social life richer.

"The value of art also lies in its capacity to induce the urge for the fulfilment of ideals in life, an art which aims at producing pleasures of the outward senses is a thing to be dreaded.

"Therefore, it is the duty of the leaders of society to keep always in mind the question of the proper use of wealth and art. An example of the bad use of wealth and art, which I have in view, is to be found in the motion pictures which are so prevalent today.

"I do not propose to go into further details on this subject. My object is that governments must be alert in not allowing the tendency towards pleasures and luxury to lower the level of society. One of the chief items in the list of the functions of a Government should be the investigation of means for keeping the moral discipline of society.

A VISION

"The level of our society will rise high only when it will possess a good number of persons for whom wealth will not be a means for the fulfilment of their individual passion but for service and whose own happiness will lie in working for the happiness of others. Then we will not have persons with no means of livelihood. Society will be able to offer gainful employment to all. The crippled and the diseased will not recite their tales of woe on our highways and pathways, revealing a crying weakness of the community. They will be housed in suitable 'ashrams', and begging will be a thing of the past. Self-respect will prevent it and society will not give any opportunity for it. Women will be an object of men's respect and the sale of their body for money will be regarded a great sin. Society will emancipate the thirty lakhs or so of our unfortunate sisters living in a veritable hell of existence and our manhood will consider it an insult to it that any woman should be obliged to go about selling her body merely to be able to live. An all out effort to achieve a society with this moral grandeur should be the object of our administration. This was Gandhiji's conception of 'Ram Rajya'. The existence of the Congress will be justified only if it advances towards this consummation.

LEAD THE PEOPLE

"We have gained freedom after a long period. For its protection Congressmen have to lead the people with a strong will and firm determination. If we can, by our example, fill the people all round with the enthusiasm to discipline their lives then we will surely be able to raise the country. Our living should be simple and our thinking noble, our wants should be restricted and their fulfilment should be conditioned by the idea that we may be able to help our brethren in earning their livelihood and not cheat them out of it by purchasing showy things of other countries. This line of thought will make us strong and will bring happiness all round.

"For us, Congressmen, the Congress organisation has been a way of service. Now through elections it has also become a way of obtaining power. But power will abide for only so long as it is impelled by the desire for service. Profiting by the liberal provisions of the Congress Constitution many persons have entered the Congress whose main desire is the gaining of power. This is natural in a political organisation. But if there remains a good number of workers whose main aim is the protection of the country and its service and for whom office has only a minor importance, then the popularity and usefulness of the Congress will rise.

LASTING REMEDY

"It is necessary to remedy the defects that have become apparent in the Congress Constitution. The enlisting of several thousand persons in every district and of several lakhs in one or two districts as active and qualified members shows how these individuals and our workers have gone down in elementary honesty. We all know that the qualifications laid down in our Constitution for enlisting active and qualified members are such that individuals fulfilling them will not ordinarily be available in any district in larger numbers than those of three digits. The work done in this matter throughout the country in this respect has concealed realities and has been untruthful. This lowers the prestige of our organisation.

"I wish to say very humbly that in future we will have to so arrange things with determination and foresight that, even if the number of members of the Congress greatly goes down, those alone will be admitted who enter by the way of honesty and behave with honesty. Only thus will the power of the Congress be preserved and increased and its aim achieved."

CONGRESS IS A WAY OF SERVICE

The Congress President made these points:

CONGRESS ORGANISATION —Congress is a way of service, and lately it has become a way of gaining power. We should so arrange things that even if the number of members of the Congress greatly goes down, the honest alone are admitted. Only thus will the influence of the Congress be preserved.

HINDI — The great cultural work done by Sanskrit is going to be excelled by Hindi, and Hindi should replace English even before the expiry of 15 years.

AID TO REFUGEES—Consider the imposition of a national levy practicable, but if the Government do not think so, they should find some other means to get the necessary finances to help displaced persons.

Little Control

The Congress President made these points:—

PEASANTS AND LABOURERS—Our governments deserve congratulations on the courage and enthusiasm shown by them during the last three years in attacking economic problems and in ameliorating the condition of the peasant and the factory labourer.

CONTROLS—While it is necessary to impose discipline on society it should be so done that there is least possible interference with the private life of individuals. Government should impose controls only when they must.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PLANNING — Production of wealth should be encouraged as far as possible in villages. It is a pity that Khaddar is not being promoted by the Congress governments.

In my conception of things I give primary importance to the growth of co-operation for the development of village self-sufficiency.

Offered 'Cocaine' For Sale, Jailed

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

FOUND guilty of cheating by false representation, Adiballa P. Daniel was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. A. A. Shellim, Presidency Magistrate, Ballard Pier Court, on Tuesday. Aaron Alexander, another accused in the case was ordered to be acquitted and discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

According to the prosecution, in July last the accused had promised to the proprietor of Comal Pharmacy, Fort, to supply him with a bottle of cocaine, for Rs. 880.

Knowing the dishonest intention of the accused, the proprietor with a view to getting him under the clutches of the law, agreed to accept the contraband commodity and a bargain was immediately struck.

Meanwhile the proprietor informed the police and a trap was laid for the accused. When Adiballa came again with a bottle, which, he said, contained cocaine, he was immediately put under arrest. Marked money which he had accepted from the proprietor was recovered from him.

To the surprise, both of the police as well as the pharmacy proprietor it was found, on opening the bottle that it contained magnesium sulphate crystals and not cocaine as promised by the accused.

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LEAVE PARTIES TO SETTLE KASHMIR

Sir Owen's Report To Security Council

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 20, (PTI-Reuter).

UNITED Nations Kashmir Mediator, Sir Owen Dixon, reported to the Security Council yesterday that all means of settling the dispute had been "exhausted" and recommended that India and Pakistan be left to negotiate a settlement between themselves.

Sir Owen Dixon's report was the result of three months' negotiations with heads of the Indian and Pakistan Governments

In his report, Sir Owen Dixon said it was perhaps best that the initiative of settlement should now be passed back to the parties. His report recorded his negotiations with the two Governments and analysed the points on which there was an irreconcilable divergence of view between India and Pakistan.

FUTURE COURSE

In the report, Sir Owen Dixon said "at all events I am not myself prepared to recommend any further course of action on the part of the Security Council for the purpose of assisting the parties to come to a settlement".

Sir Owen Dixon's report which was submitted to the Secretary General yesterday is understood to consist of 1,200 words including five annexures. These are exchanges of correspondence between Sir Owen Dixon on one side and Prime Minister of India and Pakistan on the other regarding the final outcome of his negotiations and certain views which the United Nations Mediator expressed to the Prime Ministers for safeguarding peace on the cease-fire line.

REDUCTION OF FORCES

One positive recommendation which Sir Owen Dixon is understood to have made to the Security Council, was that the Council should press upon India and Pakistan to reduce military strength of the two Governments holding the cease-fire line to "the normal protection of peace time frontier". Sir Owen Dixon held that the matter of peace in Kashmir was one with which the Security Council was directly concerned and that the presence of large forces on the cease-fire line involved "proximate danger to peace".

Sir Owen Dixon further recommended that the party of United Nations military observers now in Kashmir be retained on the cease-fire line.

The question of their eventual withdrawal could be settled in consultation with the two Governments.

The report disclosed that Sir Owen Dixon had sent a communication to Pandit Nehru on this subject before he left the Indian sub-continent, in which the Mediator is believed to have recommended that India and Pakistan Chiefs-of-Staff could meet and discuss the question of such a reduction of forces on the cease-fire line.

NOT DESIRABLE

Pandit Nehru is understood to have replied that India did not regard a meeting of Chiefs-of-Staff desirable but stated that India was prepared to reduce, of her own accord, strength of Indian forces now in Jammu and Kashmir by 20 to 25 per cent.

Pandit Nehru added that so long as the Kashmir dispute was not settled effective measures were necessary to secure the safety of the Kashmir State against possible aggression.

If Pakistan desired a settlement of the dispute by peaceful means, no incidents on the cease-fire line should result and United Nations observers could help in maintaining peace, Pandit Nehru added. A similar communication was also sent to the Pakistan Prime Minister by Sir Owen Dixon.

PAKISTAN STAND

The report disclosed that Pakistan took an uncompromising stand on the agreements of August 13, 1948 and January 5 1949 India's stand was that Pakistan was the aggressor and the Security Council should have declared Pakistan to be the aggressor. That was the contention of India during the dispute and was repeatedly declared by the Indian Prime Minister during the talks, the Mediator said.

Sir Owen Dixon said that he took the position that the Security Council had made no such declaration. He was, however, prepared to hold that the invasion of Kashmir by tribes men on or aabout November 20, 1947 was "contrary to international law" and that the entry of regular troops of Pakistan into Kashmir in 1948, as admitted by Pakistan, was in contravention of international law.

The Pakistan Prime Minister strongly dissented from the last mentioned standpoint regarding the entry of troops into Kashmir.

As regards the question of plebiscite, the Mediator said that with India's help some agreed settlement of the conflict could be looked forward to.

"If there is any chance of settling the dispute by agreement it lies in evolving some means of allocating the valley (of Kashmir) rather than through an overall plebiscite," Sir Owen declared.

COMMUNALISM IN MADRAS

Petition In High Court

MADRAS, Sept. 20 (PTI): A full bench of the Madras High Court began today the hearing of a certiorari petition questioning the validity of the State Government's order relating to recruitment to services on communal basis.

The petitioner is Mr. B. Kamaraju, a practitising member of the Bhimavaram Bar. He had applied for the post of a District Munsiff after the Constitution had come into force, and he contended that his claims for the job were prejudiced by the application of the Communal G.O. He held that the communal rotation rule was ultra vires of the Constitution.

A counter-affidavit filed on behalf of the State Government by the Advocate-General, said that the allegation of the petitioner that he had been denied equality of opportunity for appointment was incorrect and untrue. It was further stated that the Communal G.O. was intended "to secure adequate representation for the backward classes in the State services."

The hearing will continue.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL COUNCILS

End Of Communal Representation

MADRAS, Sept. 20 (PTI): The Madras Government published today a Bill to Abolish Reservation of Seats on a Communal Basis in the Municipal Councils of the State.

This is in pursuance of the Constitution prohibiting reservation for any community other than Scheduled Castes and Anglo-Indians.

The life of the Municipal Council has already been extended till fresh elections on the basis of adult franchise can be held.

Arms Seized In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20 (PTI): About 350 firearms, including Sten guns, rifles and revolvers and over 20,500 rounds of ammunition have been seized by the detective police in Calcutta area during the past three years since August 15, 1947, it was learnt from official sources here today.

The seizures followed searches of dens of subversive organisations and habitual criminals.

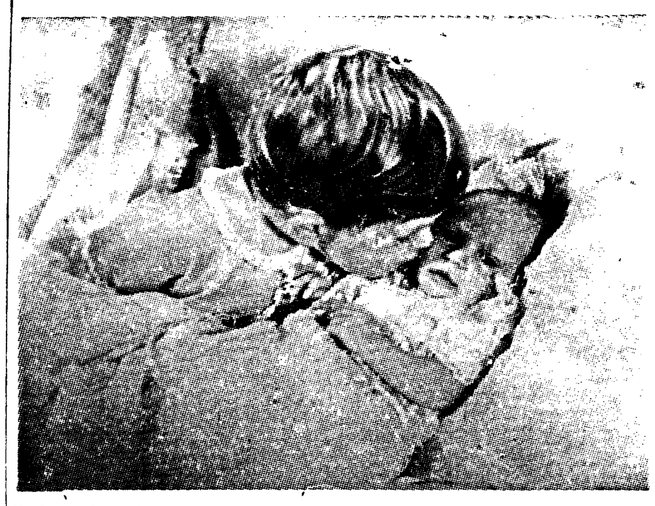
NEW BERLIN GAME

BERLIN, Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter): The tit-for-tat warfare between East and West sector police had by this morning a total score of seventy policemen behind bars.

Overnight and early today West Berlin police seized 44 people policemen from buses, terms and tubecars as they passed through the Western sector on their way to work in East Berlin.

This was retaliation for the seizure of 26 Western zone policemen last night as they passed through the East after their duty.

A BROTHERLY KISS



This picture is one of the first made of Princess Elizabeth's baby daughter, Princess Anne, born a month ago at Clarence House London home of the Princess The baby, second child of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, is third in succession to the Throne and has been named Anne Elizabeth Alice Louise. Picture shows Prince Charles leaning over to give Anne a brotherly kiss.

NO ELABORATE CASTE TABLES IN CENSUS

Bombay Official's Tribute To People's Voluntary Effort

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

MR. J. B. BOWMAN, Superintendent of Census, Bombay, said here today that the introduction of the new Constitution of India had not led to any radical change in the technique of census-taking. He was speaking on "Census and the New Constitution" under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and the Anthropological Society of Bombay. Mr. P. G. Shah presided.

Mr. Bowman added that the Constitution had, however, led to the recognition of the importance of census, by providing that the data collected at successive censuses should form the basis for the delimitation of the territorial constituencies, which was of paramount importance in a democratic State.

Mr. Bowman stated that the introduction of the new Constitution had also led to a favourable change in the climate of public opinion as regards the census operations. This fact had a special significance inasmuch as the census reached every house, from one end of the country to another.

Finally, the contents, the scope and the purpose of the census inquiry which was of a scientific nature, had also been modified to meet the needs of the modern times. Elaborate caste tables had ceased to be a feature of the census.

WITHOUT REMUNERATION

Proceeding Mr. Bowman said that census could only be undertaken by the Government, for the simple reason that it covered the whole population. He added that the Indian census was unique in that the enumeration, which was the most important phase of the census was voluntary and unpaid.

It would be a great pity if this "voluntary and unpaid" principle had ever to be discarded, because of the strain it would impose on the budget. It spoke volumes for the people's practical good sense and public spirit.

The speaker also pointed out that hitherto the taking of the census was subject to haphazard, temporary arrangements. However, the Census Act of 1948 had provided for unified organisation to effect improvements over the whole field of population data and vital statistics.

Shaw Making Steady Improvement

LUTON, BEDFORDSHIRE, Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter): George Bernard Shaw was making "steady improvement" in hospital here today.

The 94-year old dramatist underwent an operation for broken thigh a week ago after a fall in his garden, and developed bladder and kidney disorder while in hospital here.

A bulletin issued this morning said "there has been a steady improvement in Mr. Shaw's condition since temporary measures were adopted to relieve the kidney condition.

"His fractured leg is doing well.

Kasur Threatened By Floods

SHEIKHPURA CUT OFF FROM LAHORE

LAHORE, Sept. 20 (PTI): A high-ranking official told PTI today that Lahore was no longer considered "a serious problem". The authorities, he said, were concentrating all their energies on controlling the menacing situation in the outlying districts.

Sheikhpura has been altogether cut off from Lahore. The floods at Shahdra are threatening to cause a breakdown in the electric power house there. The Upper Chenab is also flooded and the Marala Headworks are reported to be under water.

The town of Kasur is threatened with floods following a rise in the water of Tohi Nullah. According to the latest reports, more than a dozen villages in Kasur Tehsil have been extensively damaged by floods in the Sutlej.

RESCUE

At Lahore, police and military squads Qaumi Razakars, boy scouts and civilian volunteers were busy this morning rescuing marooned people in and around the city. Nearly hundred boats were plying up and down the flooded areas giving succour to the afflicted.

The number of evacuees in the relief centres set up by Government had swelled to 10,000 in the morning.

Two persons died and four were seriously injured as a result of frequent house collapses following 60 hours' continuous rains. The eight-mile long Shalimar Bund virtually collapsed by the heavy pressure of Ravi floods on Tuesday night. Some areas, including Baghbanpura, Badaibagh and Krishna Nagar have been inundated. As they had been forewarned the people in danger zones had moved to safer areas before the floods came.

Heading For Ruin

DURBAN, Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter): South African Prime Minister Malan told the Nationalist Party Congress here today that South Africa would continue to follow her own path in her Apartheid racial segregation policy.

The Union's position would be better if European countries interested themselves not only in Non-Europeans but also in the white population of South Africa, he added.

U. N. MUST OUTLAW COLOUR BAR

Dr. Dadoo's Message To General Assembly

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 20, (P.T.I.-Reuter).

DR. Y. M. DADOO, President of the South African Indian Congress has cabled United Nations Secretary-General Trygve Lie that the "non-White people of the world keenly await an unequivocal declaration by the United Nations outlawing colour discrimination."

The cable expressed the hope that the General Assembly's new session would be devoted to preserving world peace, one of the pre-requisites for which was the elimination of racial discrimination.

"We humbly submit that when the question of the treatment of the Indians in South Africa comes up for discussion, the attitude of the delegations on this question will decide how determined the member States of the United Nations are in removing one of the basic causes of world conflict," the message said.

"Nine million Africans, Indian and Coloured of the Union, who are subjected to the most extreme form of racialism and in fact the non-White people of the world keenly wait an unequivocal declaration by the United Nations outlawing colour discrimination and resolute action against any member State denying its citizens fundamental rights enshrined in the United Nations Charter and Declaration of Human Rights", it concluded.

'ONE OF THE BEST BUS STATIONS'

State Transport Chief's Claim At Nasik

NASIK, Sept. 20 (PTI).

The Nasik bus station of the Bombay State Transport was inaugurated by the Home Minister of Bombay, Mr. Morarji Desai, here today in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. (A brief report appeared in our yesterday's issue).

The Home Minister also opened an exhibition organised by the State Transport.

Mr. Vadilal Lallubhai Mehta, Chairman of the Bombay State Transport, welcoming Mr. Desai said that the State Transport was a public utility organisation, aimed at giving cheap, adequate and efficient transport service to the public. The station had been built at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh and he claimed it was "one of the best bus stations in India."

Mr. D. D. Sathe, Motor Transport Controller, said that the Nasik Bus Division, started in April, had to be developed more rapidly than it was originally planned. The bus station had been built and fully equipped within three months, he said.

Declaring the new station open, the Home Minister said that there was no profit motive in operating the State Transport System. All the earnings would be ploughed back in the industry, resulting in increased amenities to the public. He was confident that the Chairman of the System would do everything to meet legitimate complaints from the public and appealed to them to co-operate in making the system a success.

NEHRU'S VISIT

Pandit Nehru paid a visit to the exhibition organised by the Bombay State Transport at Nasik this evening and spent over 45 minutes going round the various stalls. He was accompanied by Mr. Morarji Desai.

Tandon's Idea Criticised

MADRAS: Mr. C R Srinivasan, President of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference, said here this evening that under the present conditions of economic malaise, the proposal made by the Congress President for the imposition a national levy for the rehabilitation of refugees "would only make the confusion worse confounded and sap what little confidence there is left in the administration of the country".

The Pakistan Government has fixed February 28, 1951, as its 'census night" and on that night Pakistan will carry out the first census of her population.

A-BOMB TREATY STILL POSSIBLE

Shawcross' Plea For All Round Goodwill

BRISTOL, Sept. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Britain's Attorney-General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, said here toay that an effective treaty on the atom bomb and disarmament could still be concluded.

He was certain, he stated, that with "give and take, and with goodwill on all sides" we could have secured such a treaty and could yet secure it.

But mere paper prohibition, without adequate safeguarding against any country with aggressive intentions disregarding the convention, would be a fraud and delusion, he added.

Sir Hartley called the Stockholm Peace Petition "completely bogus".

"They want us to make peace on Communist terms" he said.

"What they want is an undertaking to destroy one kind of weapon in which America has a great superiority while leaving the Communists free to bombard us in Europe with bombs and rockets filled, perhaps, with bacteriological and other frightful devices for mass destruction.

NO SURVIVORS

SEATTLE, Sept. 20, (PTI-Reuter): A United States Navy four-engined Skymaster plane carrying seven men on training flight crashed yesterday thirty miles northwest of here. Searchers found no survivors.

Terrorism In Upper Assam

GAUHATI, Sept. 20 (PTI): Sections of Assam Regiment and police battalions have been posted at all strategic centres in the Sibsagar Sub-Division in Upper Assam, over two hundred miles from Gauhati, to suppress the activities of "terrorists" in that area, according to a report received here.

This step has been taken following cases of daylight dacoity and murder indulged in by a certain group of persons in recent days, three persons, including a prominent Congressman, were shot dead by these persons in this Sub-Division which has been declared a "disturbed area." Military and police reinforcements are arriving in the Sub-Division to help in the comb-out for the terrorists.

Meanwhile, leaflets bearing the signature of the Deputy Commissioner have been dropped from an aeroplane all over the sub-division, reminding the people of the gravity of the situation and calling upon them to co-operate with the police and military in their efforts to put down anti-social elements. A number of arrests have been made.

1 Killed, 1 Hurt In Clash With Armed Police

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20 (PTI): One person was killed and another was injured in a clash between a group of refugees and an armed police picket at the Dhubulia Refugee Camp, about fifty miles from Calcutta, last night, according to information received here today.

The District authorities visited the camp immediately after the incident and held an enquiry on the spot. The situation is now reported to be peaceful.

Australian Wheat Arrival

MADRAS, Sept. 20 (PTI): A steamer carrying 9,799 tons of wheat from Australia, arrived at the Madras port yesterday. She will discharge two thousand tons here of which Madras will get 1,500 tons and Hyderabad five hundred tons. The balance will be carried to Calcutta.

Export Of Castor Seeds From Saurashtra

RAJKOT, Sept. 20 (PTI): The Government of India have permitted a further quota for the export of castor seeds in a limited quantity from Saurashtra to the dollar and hard currency countries says a Press Note issued here yesterday.

DE-HUSKING OF PADDY IN MADHYA PRADESH

State Government To Appeal Against Jubbulpore Verdict

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 20

THE judgment delivered by Shri R. Y. Mahajan, District and Sessions Judge, Jubbulpore, in an appeal preferred in his court by a grain merchant of Katni, who was convicted under the Essential Commodities Supply Control Order, has set a problem before the State Government.

The merchant was convicted by a court at Katni on the charge of violating the aforesaid Order by stocking the de-husked rice and selling the mill-polished rice in the market in contravention of the State Government's directive. The learned Sessions Judge, while admitting the appeal and setting aside the conviction of the appellant had observed that Section 3 of the aforesaid Order was void as it does not vest power and authority the Legislature to enact measures which may force a person to consume a particular kind of food and discard other kinds of preparations.

The Jubbulpore Sessions Judge's decision has made the State Government to think over the matter seriously and only three courses are open before them.

The first one is that the Government should prefer an appeal in the High Court against Mr. Mahajan's judgment; the second one is that they should withdraw the ban against the de-husking of the paddy and the sale of the mill-polished rice in the open market and the third one is that they may amend the order in the light of the decision given by Mr. Mahajan and issue a fresh Order to overcome the Constitutional and legal difficulties.

It is stated in the informed and official circles that the Government would prefer an appeal shortly in the High Court against Mr. Mahajan's judgment in the case and seek the verdict of the highest court in the State on this disputed issue.

STRAY CATTLE

The Corporation of the City of Jubbulpore has taken effective measures to curb the ever increasing menace of the stray cattle. The Corporation Secretary has by a notification informed the public that on or after September 22, 1950 if stray cattle were found loitering on the streets or public places in the city, they would be removed to the cattle-ponds and their owners will have to sign a bond and deposit security amount in cash under the C. P. and Berar Cattle Trespass Act and pay the cattle pond charges before securing the release of the cattle.

In response to the appeal issued by H. E. the Governor of Madhya Pradesh for raising funds for the relief of the earth-quake sufferers in Assam the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, Shri R. R. Bahl has invited meeting of the prominent citizens of the city and the officials in his office on Sept. 21. A committee will be formed to make collections and approach the donors and the various organisations in the city.

FOR ECONOMY FIT

Makers of USHA fans have made history by being first in the field with a pedastal fan which is to be sold at practically the price of a table fan. Of strong built, USHA pedastal fans carry the makers guarantee for 2 years, and are also availble in oscillating models.

PRICE
CHROMIUM PLATED
FIXED ... ... Rs. 136/-
OSCILLATING Rs 156/-
PLUS SALES TAX

USHA FANS

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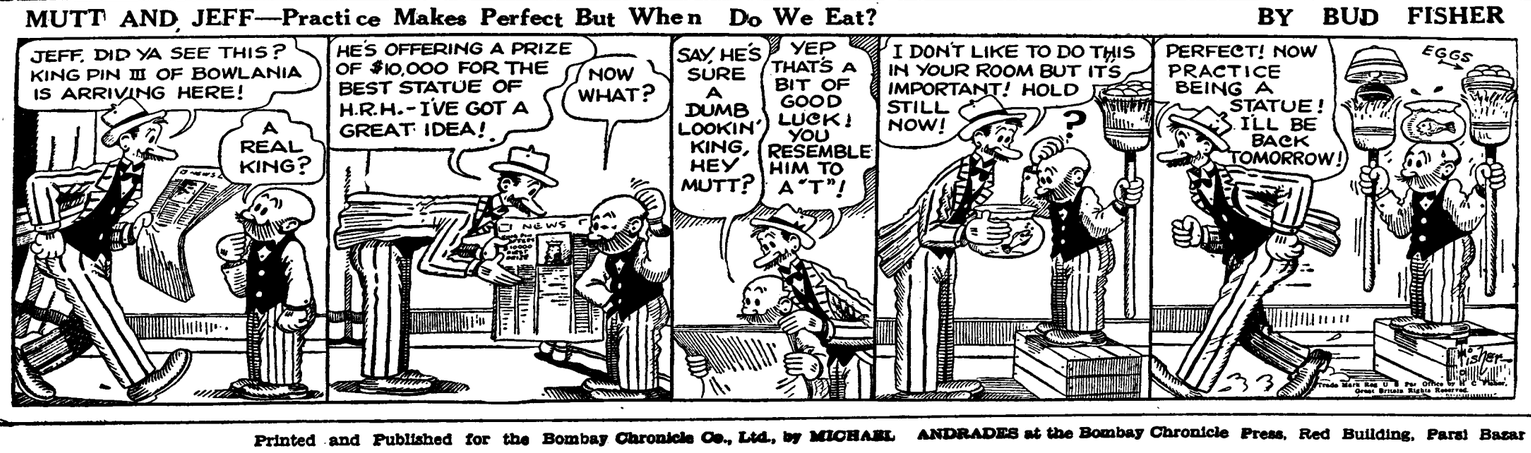
THE BOMBAY UNITED TRADING CO.
6, WESTERN INDIA HOUSE,
Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay.

MUTT AND JEFF—Practice Makes Perfect But When Do We Eat? BY BUD FISHER


JEFF, DID YA SEE THIS? KING PIN III OF BOWLANIA IS ARRIVING HERE!
A REAL KING?
HE'S OFFERING A PRIZE OF $10,000 FOR THE BEST STATUE OF H.R.H.- I'VE GOT A GREAT IDEA!
NOW WHAT?
SAY, HE'S SURE A DUMB LOOKIN' KING, HEY MUTT?
YEP THAT'S A BIT OF GOOD LUCK! YOU RESEMBLE HIM TO A "T"!
I DON'T LIKE TO DO THIS IN YOUR ROOM BUT IT'S IMPORTANT! HOLD STILL NOW!
?
PERFECT! NOW PRACTICE BEING A STATUE! I'LL BE BACK TOMORROW!
EGGS
NEWS
Fisher

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